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Andorra 9.00 F. | Iceland 175 Kr. | Oman 1.000 Baisa
Antilles 11.20 F.F. | Iran 115 Rials | Pakistan 25.000 Z.
Aruba 2.25 S. | Israel NIS 5.00 | Portugal 210 Esc.
Bulgaria 50 Leva | Italy 2.400 Lire | Qatar 9.00 Riyals
Bahrain 0.800 Dinar | Ivory Coast 500 CFA | Reunion 11.20 F.F.
Belgium 50 Fr. | Jordan 1.00 | Russia U.S.$2.00
Cameroon 700 CFA | Kenya Shs. 65 | Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Cyprus C£ 1.00 | Kuwait 500 Fils | Senegal 480 CFA
Czech Rep. KCS 45 | Lebanon U.S.$1.50 | Slovak Rep. SK 45
Denmark 14.00 D.Kr. | Libya 1.Din. 0.75 | Spain 200 Ptas.
Egypt E.P. 5.000 | Luxembourg 60 L.Fr. | Sweden 13.00 S.Kr.
Finland 11.00 F.M. | Madeira 215 Esc. | Switzerland 3.00 S.Fr.
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Greece 280 Dr.

Clinton's Strategy: Help Bosnia's Muslims, Then Pull Back

By Ann Devroy and Barton Gellman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton has put aside any realistic hope of using the U.S. military to bring a quick end to the bloodshed in Bosnia, senior presidential advisers have suggested. Constrained by reluctant allies and by political limits he himself set, Mr. Clinton has settled on a strategy whose immediate goals are to equalize the combatants and quickly remove the United States from the scene, rather than to stop the killing.

The theory is that the warring Bosnian Serbs and Muslims eventually will make peace, once they are more equally armed. That means putting new weapons in the hands of the now badly outgunned Bosnian Muslim militias and training them to use them.

Meanwhile, the United States — ideally along with its European allies — would launch air strikes on Bosnian Serb military targets, protecting the militias, as well as the Serbian-surrounded refugee enclaves of east-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ern Bosnia, until they can fight effectively on their own. The air strikes then would stop.

The president, without discussing his precise plans, explained the broad rules under which he would order U.S. air strikes.

"If I decide to ask the American people and the United States Congress to support an approach that would include the use of air power, I would have a very specific, clearly defined strategy to pursue and very clear tactical objectives," he said. There would be, he added, "a beginning, a middle and an end" to the U.S. military role, an unspoken reference to ongoing U.S. fears of an endless, Vietnam-style quagmire, and Mr. Clinton's campaign promise not to allow one.

The prospect of the continuing war is not appealing.

"I really hate this option, the president hates the option, because it is counterintuitive," said one participant in the policy-making process. "We want peace in the region, not more bloodshed. But this dual track does fit our description. It has a set, definable goal — leveling the playing field — and a way out."

Mr. Clinton on Saturday met with top national security aides and with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher — who had just returned from consultations with the Europeans — to discuss allied qualms about the plan, as well as its timing if the situation in Bosnia remains unchanged. Further consultation with the Europeans, and with Congress, are planned before any action is taken, officials said.

The process also has been slowed by Serbia's pledge to end its supply of weapons to its Bosnian Serbian allies. White House communications director George Stephanopoulos said that the pledge was "something we want to test and something we want to make work."

But Mr. Stephanopoulos said that the embargo promise from the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, was no substitute for the stronger measures the administration believes must be taken.

"I don't think anyone, even in Europe, is seeing this as a successful track in and of itself," an administration official said.

The Europeans have objected to both elements of the U.S. plan. Arming the Bosnian Muslims, they have argued, would widen the war, not end it, while air strikes would jeopardize allied troops already on the ground in Bosnia as part of the United Nations humanitarian aid effort for besieged civilians.

The United States has suggested, one official said, that European forces be reconfigured to guard "safe havens" for the primari-

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Croat Units Turn Against Muslims in Bosnian City

But Serb Troops Allow UN Advance Team Into Besieged Town of Zepa

By John Pomfret
Washington Post Service

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Croatian forces launched an attack on Muslim positions in the central Bosnian city of Mostar on Sunday and Croatian paramilitaries were seen forcing Muslims from their homes and bringing women and children into a soccer stadium, United Nations officials said.

The renewed fighting between the nominal allies came on the first day of a cease-fire between Bosnian Serbian and Muslim factions and illustrated the complexities of this 13-month conflict.

A team of UN military observers, meanwhile, reached the isolated Muslim enclave of Zepa, where Serbian forces have been shelling Muslims for the past week. In an initial report, the observers said they found 10 bodies in a mosque and two badly wounded people in a cellar, according to Commander Barry Frewer, spokesman for the UN Protection Force. Ham radio operators had claimed that at least 200 people had died in the fighting.

[In Belgrade, the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, said he wanted President Bill Clinton and other world leaders to meet a Serbian delegation that would explain why their assembly rejected the peace plan for Bosnia, Reuters reported.

[Mr. Karadzic warned of "catastrophic developments" if the West made decisions about Bosnia on the basis of what he called distorted information. The Bosnian Serbian press agency SRNA said Mr. Karadzic had sent letters to Mr. Clinton, and to the leaders of Russia, Britain, France and Germany.]

Zepa is to be the site of a second UN "safe haven" in Bosnia. A unit of about 120 Ukrainian and French soldiers was expected to arrive there Monday to help establish the zone.

The Muslim-dominated government appeared to be reeling from crisis to crisis, squeezed between recalcitrant Serbs and newly aggressive Croatian forces, scooping up Muslim territory to the west of Sarajevo.

Muslim and Croatian factions had been allies in the fighting against the Bosnian Serbian army, which occupies about 70 percent of Bosnia, but that alliance has collapsed. The main reason appears to be that Croatian forces have sought to occupy large chunks of territory in western and central Bosnia in the expectation that a UN peace plan to carve Bosnia into 10 semiautonomous provinces will be modified to reflect the situation on the ground.

President Alija Izetbegovic of Bosnia-Herzegovina said he had sent a message to President Franjo Tudjman of Croatia asking for his help in resolving the trouble in central Bosnia. Mr. Izetbegovic said he was concerned about reports that 100 trucks carrying soldiers from Croatia's army were moving into Bosnia toward the central town of Kojnice.

"If it is true," the president said, "we would accuse Croatia of being an aggressor in our country."

Commander Frewer said UN military observers in Mostar, along with officers from a battalion of Spanish soldiers, reported that Croatian forces launched an attack on Muslims in the city starting at about 5 A.M. and that the shelling continued throughout the day.

Croatian paramilitary forces blocked Spanish troops from entering the city, so they set up

See BOSNIA, Page 4

Executives Losing Ardor For President's Policies

By Sylvia Nasar
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — From his economic summit meeting in December to his budget speech to Congress in mid-February, President Bill Clinton wooed, and seemed to have won over, many of America's top executives, most of whom are lifelong Republicans.

The corporate world was charmed by the president's sincerity and intelligence, disarmed by his plans to tackle the deficit and promote economic growth and more than ready to give him a chance.

Three months later, the chorus of executive complaints is growing in volume, as expectations about the economy have deteriorated. And many business leaders, including some who are Democrats and others who supported Mr. Clinton during the election campaign, now say bluntly that the president's handling of economic policy has left them disillusioned and uneasy.

"This was the fastest honeymoon since Ernest Borgnine married Ethel Merman," said Jerry della Femina, a Republican advertising executive who supported Mr. Clinton, recalling a Hollywood romance that lasted 12 days. "It's over."

Stanley C. Gault, chairman and chief executive of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co. and an influential business leader, commented: "I don't think there's any doubt today that the business community is very frustrated. They are disappointed. There's a high degree of anxiety and uncertainty."

And Irving S. Shapiro, a prominent Democrat who is a former chairman of Du Pont Co., observed, "Bill Clinton has a repair job to do."

In telephone interviews last week, more than a dozen business leaders said that the president's tax proposals were anti-growth and that the administration's approach to health-care reform — which could involve a new payroll tax — could end up heaping heavy new costs on business.

That these executives are far more worried than they were a couple of months ago is not just a political problem. Confidence is a necessary ingredient in business decisions to invest in technology, hire workers or start new ventures, so the bleaker mood is bad for an economy that is already on a slow-growth path.

"When you have conditions like this, what everybody does is clam up," said Mr. Gault. "They pull back on spending, they don't hire people, it's wait and see."

Mitchell S. Fromstein, chairman and chief executive of Manpower Inc., the nation's largest supplier of temporary help, said: "The process of job formation has a lot of psychology in it. We sense an increasing amount of uncertainty."

And F. Kenneth Iverson, chairman and chief executive of Nucor Corp., a steel producer in Charlotte, North Carolina, said flatly, "Every-

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Yuri Lozorov/Agence France-Presse

A VETERAN'S APPEAL ON VICTORY DAY — Boris Yeltsin reading an appeal from a war veteran Sunday at the tomb of the unknown soldier in Moscow. His foes rallied peacefully in Red Square on the anniversary of victory over Nazi Germany. Page 2.

Stars Come Out in Washington: That's Not Just Entertainment

By Maureen Dowd
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — It's hard to pinpoint the moment when things began spinning out of control on the celebrity front.

Was it when Michael Douglas eclipsed President Bill Clinton at the recent White House Correspondents' Association dinner?

Was it when George Stephanopoulos, the White House communications director, began dating Jennifer Grey, the actress who starred in the 1987 movie "Dirty Dancing?"

Maybe it was simply when Barbra Streisand became as familiar a figure on the political scene as John McLaughlin, the carnivorous talk-show host.

The Clinton White House is extravagantly star-struck, and Hollywood's liberal luminaries, sensing an opportunity to be taken seriously and savoring the compatible politics, are flocking to Washington.

Movie moguls and stars are pushing to move beyond their traditional roles as campaign ornaments and cash machines and become more substantive players as communications, image and policy advisers, and as salesmen for Clinton administration programs.

Cabinet members and White House officials are giving the Hollywood big shots policy briefings, and asking their help in selling programs on health care, the environment and National Service.

"The idea that these insulated and bubble-headed people should help make policy is ridiculous," said Leon Wieseltier, the cultural editor of The New Republic magazine. "Hollywood actors are even more out of touch than elected politicians."

But Mr. Wieseltier appreciates the similar qualities that link the worlds of politics and movies. "They're highly scripted, poorly directed and always over budget," he asserted.

Washington and Hollywood have always been drawn to each other because of their common interest in performance and image, and their complementary insecurities: The Hollywood elite wants to be seen as serious, and the Washington elite wants to be seen as glamorous.

But with the technological and talk-show revolution of the last campaign, politics has taken on even more of the techniques of popular culture and packaged entertainment. The Clinton convention and inauguration were painstakingly produced by Harry Thomason and Linda Bloodworth-Thomason, the Hollywood sitcom czars who have also bought a beachfront estate outside Santa Barbara that the Clintons, their longtime friends, can use as a Western retreat.

Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, entertained old friends from Hollywood in the White House, veteran stars like Charlton Heston and Jimmy Stewart. With George Bush, there were only rare glimpses of glitter: drop-bys by Bo Derek and Michael Jackson, and the pumping-up appearances of Arnold Schwarzenegger.

But now there is a Democratic president whose nickname is Elvis and who likes Hollywood, which was slow to warm to him as a candidate but now seems to be in a stampede.

Having become more sophisticated politically, many in Hollywood's royalty now want the same sort of access that other valuable constituencies like Wall Street have long enjoyed.

"Celebrities don't want to just be called to write checks," said Margery Tabankin, the ex-

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Dispute Puts Rabin's Majority at Risk

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israel's governing coalition came unglued Sunday when its only religious party said it would withdraw. But it was not clear if the government turmoil was a full-blown crisis or merely a prelude to a reassignment of cabinet posts.

Many political experts leaned toward the second theory, predicting that when the dust settles in a few days, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin will still be in office but with a different cabinet lineup.

But if there turns out to be a real crisis, Mr. Rabin will find himself politically hobbled at a possibly critical juncture in Israel's continuing peace talks with neighboring Arab states and the Palestinians. Before the weekend, he warned that a breakup of his coalition "would be tantamount to halting the peace process."

Should the leader of the religious Shas party stand firm in his announced resignation — and that may not be known until Tuesday — he would leave Mr. Rabin in command of only 56 of the 120 seats in parliament: 44 from his own Labor Party and 12 from his leftist ally, the Meretz bloc. With the 6 seats belonging to Shas, a Hebrew acronym for Sephardic Torah Guardians, Mr. Rabin had an assured majority of 4 seats.

Even without Shas, Mr. Rabin could slog on as head of a minority government, eking out a legislative majority with the support of five members of parliament from two Arab parties that are outside his coalition. Aides suggested that is what he would do.

"One must understand that the government is not in danger," said Gad Ben-Ari, the prime minister's spokesman. "Whatever happens, it is very unlikely that the Rabin government will fall."

Nevertheless, relying on Arab votes for survival would be an awkward, and perhaps ultimately untenable, situation for Mr. Rabin as he tries to build a national consensus around plans to yield territory to Arabs in exchange for peace agreements.

Because of his land-for-peace offers, he is being challenged by an invigorated rightist opposition that has repeatedly demanded no-confidence votes in parliament in a thus-far unsuccessful effort to remove him. It is expected to

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Cozy, Closed Building Industry Proves Embarrassing for Japan

By Paul Blustein
Washington Post Service

KOFU, Japan — Here in Yamanashi prefecture, a mountainous area west of Tokyo, construction companies have enjoyed a bonanza of public works contracts in recent years, because this is the home district of Shin Kanemaru, the former kingpin of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party.

But not just any company could compete for the business, least of all foreign companies, which might have intruded on the cozy system that has prevailed here.

In Yamanashi, contracts for projects such as railroad tunnels, bridges and sports facilities have been parceled out "based on how much you contributed" to Mr. Kanemaru, said Kiyoshi Mishima, vice chairman of the Yamanashiken Construction Cooperative Association. "We were obliged to give money to him at election times, in addition to midyear and end-of-year contributions."

Revelations about the construction company payoffs that sustained Mr. Kanemaru have become an embarrassment for Japan.

Just when the Clinton administration has threatened Tokyo with a slew of trade actions — including some over access to Japan's $300 billion-a-year public works construction market — Yamanashi is emerging as a classic exam-

U.S. threats to Japan over trade are alarming Asian officials. Page 7.

ple of a clubby Japanese market where business executives, politicians and bureaucrats collude and outsiders stand little chance of success.

"I can remember sitting down with Japanese officials who swore up and down, 'This is a completely clean and open market,'" said Clyde V. Prestowitz Jr., a former U.S. trade negotiator who heads the Economic Strategy Institute in Washington. "Now it turns out that

See BUILDERS, Page 9

Mary Nighswander/The Associated Press

GETTING FAMILIAR — A workman planting a kiss on the Statue of Freedom removed by helicopter from the Capitol dome in Washington for cleaning Sunday

Kiosk

ANC Urges Students to Drop Plan for Protest

CAPE TOWN (Reuters) — The African National Congress, fearing a major outbreak of anti-government violence, urged militant black pupils on Sunday to scrap protests planned for Monday and return to class.

"The situation is very, very volatile at the moment," said an ANC spokesman, Carl Niehaus. "We are asking the children not to try to occupy white schools" and "not to boycott classes on Monday."

General News

Pope John Paul II, in Sicily, issued the Roman Catholic Church's strongest-ever condemnation of the Mafia. Page 2.

Business/Finance

Britain is cool even to a scaled-down EC plan for high-definition television. Page 7.

Bridge Page 4.

Bonn Fosters a German Rebirth — on a Russian Plain

By Steven Erlanger
New York Times Service

BEZYMYANNOYE, Russia — Katerina A. Zarya is one of several thousand ethnic Germans who have returned from Central Asian exile to the land their forebears settled more than 200 years ago, near the Volga River in central Russia.

Though fluent in Russian, Mrs. Zarya, 38, can still speak Schwaebisch, a southern German dialect she learned from her parents and preserved in her heart like ancestral linen. And she intends to remake her life here, where her parents were born.

Under an agreement with Russia signed in July, the German government is financing a settlement here to discourage ethnic Germans from leaving the former Soviet Union. But many thousands of ethnic Germans, including most of Mrs. Zarya's relatives, prefer to exercise their legal right to emigrate to Germany.

The Volga Germans first came to Russia at the invitation of Catherine the Great, herself a German, who recruited them to teach Russians advanced methods of farming and other work in the late 18th century. But when the Nazis invaded the Soviet Union in 1941, Stalin disbanded the autonomous Volga German Republic and deported its citizens as potential fifth columnists, scattering them over Siberia and Central Asia.

"My parents left with small bags," she said. "All their lives they dreamed of coming back. Grandmother was 90 when she died in Kazakhstan, dreaming of this place, and my parents died there, too, dreaming."

Her parents spoke nothing but German, and she grew up in a southern Kazakh village named Gagarin, where local children chased her down the street shouting, "Fascist! Fascist!" Even as an adult, as the Soviet Union disintegrated, she was spat upon and called names by Kazakh children.

So with her husband, a Ukrainian, she moved to this military-owned farm, Military Sovkhoz No. 23, 50 kilometers (30 miles) southeast of Saratov, past the town of Engels and the village of Bezymyannoye, or Nameless, and down a cratered country road.

The German government is trying to draw ethnic Germans to this settlement by building houses, a bakery and sausage factory, a school and clinic, and offering a course in rural construction. It hopes to counter the allure of emigration to Germany, which is overwhelmed by asylum-seekers.

But of the 700 or so ethnic Germans who

See VOLGA, Page 2

John Paul, in Sicily, Warns Mafia Chiefs Of Divine Judgment

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AGRIGENTO, Sicily — Pope John Paul II, delivering the Roman Catholic Church's strongest condemnation ever of organized crime, said Sunday that the Mafia had no right to trample on God's commandment not to kill, and he warned the crime group's leaders that they faced divine judgment.

"God once said, 'Don't kill.' Man, any man, any group of men, the Mafia, can't change and trample this most sacred law of God!" the Pope said in a voice shaking with rage, his face reddening.

The outburst at the end of his visit to this Mafia bastion came in impromptu remarks at the close of an outdoor Mass and underlined the Pope's intent to counter allegations that members of the clergy had cozied up to the Mafia.

He exclaimed that people here had the right to live "without murder victims, without fears, without threats."

Referring to Mafiosi he said, "These who have on their consciences the weight of so many human victims, must understand — must understand! — that they can't be allowed to kill innocents.

"I say to those responsible, 'Repent!' One day the judgment of God will come."

John Paul urged Sicilians to reject "Mafia culture, which is a culture of death."

A decade ago, when the Pope visited the island, hardly anyone in the Mafia fiefdom dared denounce the Cosa Nostra openly. But public outrage over slayings of crusading prosecutors has changed that.

Earlier Sunday, thousands cheered when John Paul paid homage to those and other law enforcement officers killed by the mob.

"During this latest visit in Sicily, I can't help but recall, with particular emotion, those who, in affirming the ideals of justice and law, paid for their commitment to the struggle against the violent forces of evil with the sacrifice of their lives," he said.

Later, the Pope met privately with the parents of Judge Rosario Livatino, who was gunned down on a highway outside Agrigento in 1990. The Mafia allegedly ordered his slaying after he refused to let it sway him in issuing a sentence.

The killings last year of Italy's leading Mafia investigators, Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, fueled anger against the Cosa Nostra across Sicily. They were the latest in a long series of prosecutors, judges, police officers, journalists and politicians slain by the mob.

When John Paul went to Sicily in November 1982, becoming the first pontiff in six centuries to do so, he visited Palermo, the Sicilian capital. Since then, grass-roots groups led by schoolteachers, priests in poor parishes and some politicians have blossomed there to challenge the Mafia's grip.

Sicilian intellectuals have accused the local church of having turned a blind eye to the Mafia in the past and not taking a frontline position against it.

Many critics have said that the church should have excommunicated Mafiosi, particularly those who mocked it by publicly proclaiming that they were devout Catholics, while they were living lives of crime.

A few days before the Pope left Rome for Sicily, a group of Roman Catholic intellectuals, activists and some priests reportedly sent an open letter to him urging stronger church denunciations of the Mafia.

The letter also condemned ties between some clergy and Mafiosi based on "family traditions, culture, imprudent friendships, common interests or for lack of courage."

The heirarchy of the church in Sicily, part of a privileged class including business people and landowners, had been considered to be close to mob bosses in past decades.

The current visit coincides with prosecutors' boldest challenge yet in the state's war against the Mafia.

(A.P., Reuters)

Claudio Luffoli The Associated Press

The Pope praying at a youth rally Sunday in Sicily. During his tour, he linked the Mafia to the devil.

March Goes Peacefully As Moscow Backs Off

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Thousands of Communists and Russian nationalists were allowed on Sunday to celebrate the Soviet Union's victory over Nazi Germany in Red Square, defusing fears of a bloody confrontation with riot policemen who had earlier been ordered to block the march.

A last-minute change of heart by the Moscow city council ensured that there would be no repeat of the street violence that broke out on May Day, when one policeman was killed and more than 500 police officers and demonstrators injured.

The organizers of the demonstration had warned of "hundreds of corpses" if the police sought to limit their movements on Victory Day.

Talking with reporters after laying a wreath at the tomb of the unknown soldier in memory of the Soviet Union's 20 million war dead, President Boris N. Yeltsin sought to put an end to a week of mounting tension by dismissing what he called the "chauvinist and Bolshevik forces" as insignificant.

He said that last week's clashes had represented the "death throes of communism."

The soft-glove tactics adopted by the police marked a reversal of their approach on May Day when they prevented several thousand hard-liners from marching to Red Square. The demonstrators then turned around and marched in the opposite direction, but were again blocked by the police, resulting in the worst street violence this city has witnessed in decades.

In a sign of a continuing political feud at the top, presidential bodyguards prevented the chairman of the parliament, Ruslan I. Khasbulatov, and the chief justice of the constitutional court, Valeri D. Zorkin, from joining Mr. Yeltsin in one of his public appearances on Sunday.

The two men, who rank second and third in the Russian state, were turned away when they showed up for a ceremony to dedicate a monument to World War II veterans.

Although the Victory Day celebrations came off without incident in Moscow, tragedy struck in the industrial city of Nizhny Tagil when a light aircraft crashed into a crowd at an air show, killing at least 15 people, according to the Interfax news agency.

In Saransk, east of Moscow, two people were killed when a helicopter dropping leaflets crashed in the center of the city after hitting trolley cables.

WORLD BRIEFS

Major Is Pressed to Dismiss Lamont

LONDON (Reuters) — Pressure was mounting Sunday for Prime Minister John Major of Britain to sacrifice Norman Lamont, his friend and finance minister, to shore up his authority.

Mr. Major, damaged by dramatic losses suffered by his Conservative Party in local government elections and a key parliamentary by-election last week, faced a wave of dissent from his colleagues and calls to change his team or risk a challenge to his own position.

Mr. Lamont has quickly emerged as the man most likely to shoulder the responsibility for the party's loss of all but one of the 16 local councils it held and the parliamentary seat of Newbury in southwest England, Conservative since 1924.

A Snub in Kiev for U.S. Ambassador

KIEV, Ukraine (AP) — The U.S. ambassador at large to the former Soviet states, Strobe Talbott, arrived in Ukraine on Sunday and said he was bringing "good wishes and some good ideas" to smooth relations.

But the visit got off to a rocky start when officials said neither President Leonid M. Kravchuk nor Prime Minister Leonid Kuchma was scheduled to meet Mr. Talbott. That appeared to be a diplomatic reprisal for President Bill Clinton's refusal to meet Mr. Kuchma in Washington last month. The highest Ukrainian official that Mr. Talbott is scheduled to see during his two-day visit is Foreign Minister Anatoli M. Zlenko.

Ukrainian-American relations have soured this year because of Kiev's delay in ratifying the START-1 and Nuclear Nonproliferation treaties.

Muslim Suspects Kill 3 Egypt Police

CAIRO (AP) — Suspected Muslim militants on Sunday shot and killed two policemen and wounded a third in three attacks near Asyut, in southern Egypt. If the extremists claim responsibility for the shooting, the two deaths will bring to seven the number of policemen killed by radicals since the end of March. In the same period, three extremists have died.

A police official said the three attacks occurred within 15 minutes of each other and seemed to be coordinated.

The militants want to turn Egypt into an Iran-like theocracy and are targeting the police, foreign tourists and Coptic Christians.

Easing of Ban on Whaling Is Sought

KYOTO, Japan (AP) — Japan and Norway lobbied Sunday for an easing of the commercial ban on whaling and searched for allies in their fight against a French plan for a whale sanctuary in the Antarctic.

On the eve of the International Whaling Commission's 45th plenary meeting here, both sides in the whaling dispute acknowledged an increasing polarization. "We're not going to persuade them, and they're not going to persuade us," said Kieran Mulvaney of the environmental group Greenpeace, which is attending the 39-nation forum as an observer.

U.K. and Argentina in Fishing Pact

BUENOS AIRES (AFP) — Argentina said Britain agreed to negotiate a "coordinated conservation" of South Atlantic fishing waters, a day after a dispute arose over Britain's plan to extend its fishing zone off the South Georgia and South Sandwich islands to 320 kilometers, from 20.

President Carlos Saúl Menem said Saturday that "for the first time, Argentina will be present everywhere in the South Atlantic" working with Britain on natural resource conservation in and around the Falklands.

The Argentine Foreign Ministry issued a joint declaration with Britain in which both countries pledged to try to "ensure the effective conservation of live marine resources in the southern waters." Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella said the agreement was "historic because for the first time the United Kingdom is recognizing Argentina's presence in the area."

For the Record

Iran sentenced a Swiss national to three years in prison Sunday for unauthorized contacts with members of its armed forces and "complicity in disclosing classified information." The official press agency, IRNA, said Hans Bohler was sentenced by a military court. *(Reuters)*

Two persons were killed and 29 were wounded Sunday when rebels shelled Sukhumi, the regional capital of Georgia's breakaway province of Abkhazia, the Georgian Defense Ministry said. About 100 shells exploded in the center of the Black Sea city and nearby residential areas, Itar-Tass news agency reported. *(Reuters)*

TRAVEL UPDATE

A fire damaged Liebfrauenkirche cathedral in Munich over the weekend. The blaze broke out in the northern tower of the onion-domed landmark but was quickly brought under control. Investigators said the fire may have been linked to repairs being done on the cathedral. *(AP)*

This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: South Korea.
TUESDAY: Bhutan.
FRIDAY: Malawi.
SATURDAY: Paraguay.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

Q & A: 'Degenerate' Music Revisited

Recent concerts and a major recording project have reintroduced some of the lesser-known music of composers driven out of Nazi Germany as "degenerate." John Drummond, director of the Henry Wood Promenade Concerts in London, discussed this and other musical trends with Barry James of the International Herald Tribune. "The Proms," with 67 performances planned between mid-July and mid-September this year, will feature some of this between-the-wars music.

Q. Why have these German composers been so long forgotten?

A. Some of their music was not terribly good, you know. Composers like Ernst Krenek wrote an awful lot, but not a great deal that was wonderful. He had an immensely successful opera called "Jonny spielt auf" ("Johnny Strikes Up") that went through a period of fashion in much the same way that John Adams's "Nixon in China" did recently. It caught everyone's imagination, but it dated very fast.

Q. Some of the composers driven out by Hitler went to Hollywood?

A. That's true. Erich Korngold, for example. He was a child prodigy who had his first opera produced when he was in his teens. Everyone said that this was the new Mozart. He came right at the end of the romantic movement, and wrote big, lush romantic operas of which the most famous was "Die tote Stadt," ("The Dead City"). It was a huge success. And yet, where did that late romanticism lead? It led to Hollywood, and Korngold ended up there writing music for Cecil B. De Mille spectaculars. Korngold happened to be an Austrian Jew who left because of the Nazis, but I think he would have left anyhow. What he was doing was out of fashion.

•

Q. You are featuring some of the German composers at the Proms this year?

A. Yes, we are doing a piece by Berthold Goldschmidt, the first London performance of his "Chaconne Sinfonica," as a 90th birthday present. Goldschmidt actually conducted in the Proms nearly 40 years ago. He was a distinguished conductor but his music was never played, and he stopped writing for a number of years. We are also doing an evening of music by composers who were involved in political ideas, mostly Kurt Weill, who is the best known of them. Among the works he wrote in the later years of his life is a very little known piece about South Africa called "Lost in the Stars," based on Alan Paton's novel, "Cry the Beloved Country."

Q. There does seem to be a big swing toward easier classical music, judging from the commercial acceptance of music by Arvo Pärt, John Taverner or Henryk Gorecki. How do you explain this success?

A. It is music which is much less harmonically complex; and easier, yes. People always like what's easy, don't they? It's easier to like ice cream than olives, sweet flavors than sharp ones. And this music is very sweet. John Taverner's Cello Concerto, "The Protecting Veil," which had its premier in the Proms a few years ago, is a very beautiful work, and it is easy to lie back and let those sounds wash over you. I think that many people have felt that in the past 20 years, music had become very intellectually challenging indeed and that perhaps something simpler might make more impact.

Q. But isn't this another passing fashion? Aren't audiences going to get fed up with too much sweetness?

A. You have to be careful, because some of the modern music is not just simple, its simplistic. It's intellectually pretty empty, and it won't last, in my view. But some of it is immensely interesting and intelligent and funny and nice — some of Steve Reich's and John Adams's music I think is wonderful and really intelligent. It seems simple, but it is complex. But there is nothing wrong in enjoying simple music. The idea that you have to suffer through new music is rather a 20th century concept.

Q. How do you define the philosophy of the Promenade Concerts?

A. Henry Wood, who founded the Proms, was playing music by Schoenberg in London before the First World War. He put it beside the popular music of his time by composers like Massenet and Bizet and said, "There you are. That's what music is like." Music is a variety of tendencies and voices, and that is what makes it interesting.

Scattered Rightist Violence Hits German Cities

The Associated Press

BERLIN — A youth club was attacked, vandals desecrated a cemetery and an arsonist tried to set fire to a home for asylum-seekers during a weekend of rightist violence, German officials said Sunday.

In the northern city of Aurich, about 100 rightists brandishing clubs and tear-gas guns assaulted a youth club frequented by leftists and foreigners late Saturday, the police said.

Shouting "Germany for the Germans" and "Foreigners Out," the attackers tried to storm the building, but were pushed back by the police. Fighting broke out between the leftists and the neo-Nazis. One leftist and one policeman were injured in the scuffle.

The neo-Nazis then marched through the town. Police seized large amounts of neo-Nazi propaganda and arrested one person.

In Schwerin, 81 gravestones were overturned during the night at a cemetery for German anti-fascists killed by the Nazis.

A man threw a bottle filled with gasoline at a home for asylum-seekers early Sunday in the Eastern German town of Remlin, but the device did not ignite and no one was injured, the police said.

Heavy clashes erupted late Saturday in Magdeburg between rightists and leftists, who were marking the first anniversary of the killing of a leftist by skinheads. The police said 43 people were arrested.

Officials say rightist violence has decreased significantly since the authorities began cracking down on neo-Nazi and other far-right groups after the wave of attacks that killed 17 people last year.

VOLGA: *German Rebirth*

(Continued from page 1)

dominate this farm of 1,000 people. 80 percent have already filled out their applications to emigrate, if only as a safety measure in a region where many people resent the special benefits ethnic Germans are getting.

This is an almost treeless plain that becomes boot-swallowing mud in the spring and fall and bakes in the summer. The sovkhoz of 20,000 hectares (47,000 acres) is called Burny, or Stormy.

Asked if the place matched her parents' descriptions, Mrs. Zarya laughed, though bitterly.

"It wasn't such a '*bardak*' when my parents lived here," she said, using slang for a complete mess. "When we came we were surprised there were no trees. And they said, 'Why plant trees? We'd rather have a bottle of vodka.' "

Germans work better than Russians, she said, echoing a common theme even among Russians. It is the reason Germans were invited to Russia in the first place. Mostly Mennonites and Roman Catholics, they lived in largely self-contained communities; in 1924, the Bolsheviks established the autonomous Volga German Republic.

The agreement signed in July 1992 by President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany aims to recreate the republic with German aid. But there has been considerable resistance here, where the homes and lands of the deported Germans were taken over by Russians when Stalin dissolved the republic in the 1940s. Now, on the old territory of the Volga Republic, there are only about 30,000 Germans amid 3 million Russians.

"The tension comes partly from memories of the war, partly exaggerated fear and partly the anti-Western turn in opinion," said Sergei Y. Grishin, editor of Saratovskiye Vesti, a local newspaper. "There are a lot of old slogans, like, 'Better a dry crust of Russian bread than a juicy piece of German meat.' "

He added that there was "strong opposition" to autonomy among conservative politicians.

Nikolai S. Makarevich, chairman of the provincial council, said more than 85 percent of the people in the region opposed autonomy.

"It puts the Russian Germans in a delicate position," he said. "But the law is too rough an instrument to solve these ethnic questions. A lot has changed in the last 50 years, and there was also the war, and we can't ignore it. It's better just to learn to live together."

AMERICAN TOPICS

Why Mastectomies Occur So Frequently

Numerous studies show that in breast cancer that has not advanced too far, lumpectomies and radiation to remove the tumor are as effective as mastectomies, which remove the entire breast. Then why do so many women in such cases still have mastectomies?

Some doctors, The New York Times reports, speculate that their colleagues are reluctant to let go of the methods and philosophy of treatment they learned in medical school.

As for the patients themselves, says Nancy Brinker, who heads an advocacy group for women with breast cancer, "Fear of this disease has run so deep and the treatment is so harsh that women still have in their minds that the more you cut out, the more you keep it from spreading. I can't tell you how many women I talk to who say, 'I just want to get it out.' "

Despite "the undisputed discovery that a simple mastectomy rarely offers any medical advantage over a lumpectomy," The Times says, mastectomies outnumber lumpectomies 5 to 1 in Southern states; the two operations occur with about the same frequency in New England. Yet for more than nine of 10 women with breast cancer, a lumpectomy and radiation are sufficient.

Short Takes

Eight more names are being engraved on the black marble panels of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in Washington. The names are those of veterans who have died of wounds after leaving the military. The addition, the seventh since the memorial was dedicated in 1982, brings the number of names of American dead to 58,191.

Police in South St. Paul, Minnesota, confiscated 30,000 books from a man arrested on suspicion of stealing them from public libraries over the past 10 years. "They run the whole gamut — Westerns, mysteries, classics, science fiction, everything," a police spokesman said. Police found about 350 books in his car and thousands more at his apartment and in two rented lockers. The man, about 45, apparently wasn't selling the books; his motive has not been established.

A new book on Coca-Cola supposedly includes the secret formula for the soft drink. Nonsense, the company replies. Mark Pendergast, author of "For God, Country and Coca-Cola," says a company archivist let him copy the formula. Coca-Cola says it gave Mr. Pendergast routine access to its files, but that his claim is "the latest in a long line of previous, unsuccessful attempts to reveal a 107-year-old mystery." For what is may be worth, among the ingredients listed in the book are extract of coca leaves, caffeine, vanilla extract, lime juice, citric acid, orange oil, lemon oil, nutmeg, cinnamon and coriander.

About People

Congress runs in the family of Representative Hamilton Fish Jr., Republican of New York and a congressman since 1969. Mr. Fish, 66, is the son of Representative Hamilton Fish Sr., born in 1888; the grandson of Representative Hamilton Fish, born in 1849; and the great grandson of Representative Hamilton Fish, born in 1808.

James A. Baker 3d, secretary of state in the Bush administration, says, "You know you're out of power when your limousine is yellow and your driver speaks Farsi."

Arthur Higbee

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STATESIDE / PRUNING THE FLEET

An Incredible Shrinking Navy

U.S. Plans Drastic Cuts in Ships and Aircraft

By John Lancaster
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Navy has drafted plans to cut its fleet to 340 ships, from 457, and sharply scale back purchases of next-generation bomber aircraft in a bold — some say overdue — effort to grapple with the realities of post-Cold War budget reductions.

The proposal would reduce the fleet to nearly half the 600-ship goal envisioned by the Reagan administration. Although it calls for preserving 12 aircraft carriers, two more than President Bill Clinton recommended during his campaign, it would make deep cuts in other weapons systems designed for the Cold War, such as nuclear attack submarines.

The plan also would achieve billions in savings by purging navy carrier decks of an entire class of aircraft, the aged A-6 bomber, and putting off purchases of its planned replacement, the radar-evading AFX, until well into the next century.

Navy and air force officials also are discussing the possibility of scrapping the AFX in favor of a cheaper "joint attack fighter."

"It's a force for today, not a force for the Cold War," Vice Admiral William A. Owens, the plan's chief architect, said in an interview. "We think we can afford that kind of force structure for the long term."

In some respects, the navy is merely catching up with other services, especially the air force, which has shed layers of bureaucracy and force structure under a post-Cold War shake-up.

The plan also reflects the recognition by senior navy leaders that in the current budget climate they will not be able to afford the AFX and other advanced tactical aircraft that on their wish list.

The plan, which has broad implications for defense industries and communities, would reduce navy spending from about $82 billion to about $70 billion per year in 1993 dollars, according to a study by the Congressional Budget Office.

Submarine production, for example, would drop under the plan to one per year, fromtwo or three. That almost certainly would mean closing of one of two remaining submarine yards, at Groton, Connecticut, and Norfolk, Virginia, throwing thousands of people out of work and raising fears about the erosion of the defense industrial base.

The plan reflects the navy's effort to revamp its strategy. In the past, the service was oriented toward a "blue-water," open-ocean conflict with the Soviet Navy. Now the focus has shifted to coastal, or "brown-water," operations associated with limited regional crises such as those in Bosnia-Herzegovina or Somalia.

Admiral Owens said the need to respond quickly to distant crises underpinned the conclusion by the navy's leadership that they should not go below a 12-carrier force.

Similarly, Admiral Owens and his team concluded that the navy should preserve sufficient numbers of amphibious ships to transport two and a half Marine expeditionary brigades, a level roughly consistent with the Bush administration's base force. An expeditionary brigade consists of about 16,000 men.

U.S. Studies Alleged Plot By Iraq to Kill Bush

By Tom Kenworthy
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Congressional leaders from both parties said Sunday that the United States should retaliate against Iraq if it can be conclusively demonstrated that the regime of Saddam Hussein was behind a plot to assassinate former President George Bush when he visited Kuwait last month.

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley of Washington, said that some action of "a definite responsive nature" probably needs to be taken if "it's absolutely clear" that the plot was hatched by the government of Iraq.

"I don't think we can ignore that, if the evidence is absolute and certain and unequivocal," he said, speaking on CBS television.

But neither Mr. Foley nor other lawmakers who endorsed retaliatory action specified what type of response would be appropriate.

Iraq, meanwhile, dismissed the reports of an assassination plot as a fabrication by the United States and Kuwait, designed to lay the groundwork for further U.S. attacks against Baghdad.

"The sheikhs of Kuwait, in coordination with American intelligence, are plotting another deception to fool American public opinion in order to justify a new aggression on Iraq and tighten the economic siege imposed on it," said Information Minister Hamid Yusef Hummadi in a statement reported by Reuters.

The Washington Post reported Saturday that Clinton administration officials had what they regarded as credible evidence of a plan to kill Mr. Bush during an April 14-16 visit to Kuwait to celebrate the allied defeat of Iraq in the Gulf War two years ago. The Kuwait government arrested 16 people, including 11 Iraqi nationals, during Mr. Bush's visit, charging them with conspiracy to assassinate the former president.

"If it can be proven it was state-sponsored terrorism by Iraq," said Senator Richard J. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, a senior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, "we should retaliate appropriately."

"We cannot tolerate that kind of an action against a former president of the United States," agreed Representative Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, the chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee who appeared with Mr. Lugar on NBC television's "Meet the Press." "It's just outrageous."

The House Republican whip, Newt Gingrich, a Georgia Republican, said the assassination plot reaffirmed his belief that the United States "should resolve explicitly and formally to drive Saddam Hussein out of power."

Asked specifically what should be done, Mr. Gingrich said: "I'm talking about just simply increasing the pressure. We already have forces in the region. We have a complete imbalance of power in the region. I think we should take steps necessary to defend ourselves."

President Bill Clinton discussed the apparent assassination attempt briefly in a meeting Saturday with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher, Vice President Al Gore, the deputy national security adviser, Samuel R. Berger, and others.

The White House spokesman, George Stephanopoulos, said after the meeting that the president would wait to make a decision on what to do until a team of counterterrorism experts from the FBI and the Secret Service made a report from Kuwait.

Sources said Clinton administration officials were divided on the course of action to take, with some arguing for direct retribution against Iraq and Justice Department officials calling for extradition of the suspects to the United States to face criminal charges here.

The Kuwaiti Ministry of Defense has charged that the plotters intended to try three times, if necessary, to kill the former president: first with a remote-controlled car bomb at the airport as he arrived, then with a second car bomb near a theater where Mr. Bush received an honorary doctorate, and finally with a suicide attack to be carried out by a man who planned to wrap himself in explosives and detonate them next to Mr. Bush.

The emerging links to the Baghdad government, which are not considered definitive, were disclosed by a U.S. official who said that he favored stern reprisals against Mr. Saddam and that he feared that the administration would be distracted by its domestic agenda and the competing demands of the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Jim Bourg/Reuters

Representative Olympia Snowe of Maine, left, and Governor John McKernan teasing Barbara Bush and the former president at a welcome home fete in Kennebunkport. Mrs. Bush, used to government chauffeurs, told the crowd to look out for a "teal Ford van."

POLITICAL NOTES

A Campaign Subsidies Prod

WASHINGTON — Vowing to "change the way Washington works," President Bill Clinton is proposing a bill that offers public subsidies for television commercials for congressional candidates who limit their spending and seeks to reduce the influence of lobbyists and political action committees.

Under pressure from congressional Democrats, who feared a campaign reform bill that would endanger their prospects for re-election, Mr. Clinton abandoned the pledge made in his presidential campaign: to reduce to $1,000, from $5,000, the amount a political action committee can give to a candidate. The proposal keeps the $5,000 limit for House candidates and lowers the limit for Senate candidates to $2,500.

But the legislation, which would not take effect until the 1996 elections, calls for new rules to tighten the campaign finance system, including eliminating loopholes wealthy givers have used to evade contribution limits to presidential candidates, funneling their money instead through political parties.

The bill would provide federally financed vouchers for television commercials and postage and printing for candidates who adhere to voluntary spending limits. White House officials estimated that candidates would draw $75 million each year in public money from the vouchers. *(NYT)*

Justice Thomas v. Ethics 101

WASHINGTON — Justice Clarence Thomas's receipt of an award from a conservative Georgia foundation and his appearance at an expensive dinner it organized might conflict with the judicial ethics code.

Justice Thomas, who in his rare public speeches favors appearances before conservative groups, spoke at the Georgia Public Policy Foundation in Atlanta. It honored him with its first Georgia Freedom Award. Tickets to the dinner cost $100 each; for people who also wanted to attend a private reception with the justice the cost was $250.

But the event, for which an estimated $40,000 in tickets were sold, quickly generated controversy over whether Justice Thomas was impermissibly helping the foundation with fund-raising.

An ethics code issued by the U.S. Judicial Conference forbids judges to be "a speaker or the guest of honor at an organization's fund-raising events."

Justice Thomas said through a court spokesman that he did not believe the event was a fund-raiser and that his participation was above board. *(WP)*

Welcome to Kennebunkport

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — A greeting in pink chalk appeared on the daily menu board next to the "Help Wanted" sign at the Old Salt's Pantry on Dock Square. "Welcome Home, Mr. and Mrs. Bush."

A couple of blocks away, about 900 townspeople assembled on the Village Green to cheer the return of this seaside community's most famous summer residents. The Kennebunk High School band tooted lustily, a couple of Boy Scouts alternated standing on each other's backs to find a better view, and someone in the crowd held up a sign reading, "We Want a Recount."

The Bushes of Walker's Point are back for the summer, and just about everybody is looking forward to a less hectic pace than that of the last four years. *(NYT)*

Quote/Unquote

Dee Dee Myers, the White House spokeswoman, on Mr. Clinton's dinner in a Washington restaurant the other day with Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward: "He grew up watching movies like 'The Hustler,' 'Hud' and 'A Cat on a Hot Tin Roof' and he still gets genuinely blown away by spending time with some of these people. There's still a lot of the kid from Hope, Arkansas, in him." *(NYT)*

Welfare: Carrots and Sticks

Overhaul Would Encourage Work and Limit Benefits

By Barbara Vobejda
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The administration is devising an overhaul of the welfare system that is likely to include limits on how long beneficiaries can receive welfare, experiments with government-guaranteed child support payments, universal tracking and collection of child support, and a range of services to make work more feasible for welfare families.

Those familiar with the issue said substantial work is under way on the plan even though the White House has not yet named its promised welfare task force. The package, intended to fulfill President Bill Clinton's campaign promise to "end welfare as we know it," could be unveiled by early fall, they said.

The number of families receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children grew to 4.7 million last year, from 3.5 million in 1976.

In structuring a new system, the administration's hope is to eliminate what is widely seen as a trap: If a welfare mother tries to go to work, her benefits are reduced; for every dollar she earns, she loses a dollar of support. She also is likely to lose medical coverage and must find child care.

David T. Ellwood, nominated as assistant secretary of Health and Human Services for planning and evaluation, has given this example in his writings: A woman in Pennsylvania working full time at the minimum wage would earn only $1.20 more per hour than she would receive on welfare.

As a result, experts argue, a woman must earn at least $6 an hour, work full time and receive full health coverage and cheap child care, or she is likely to fall back into the welfare system.

In hopes of ending this trap, the administration is likely to propose a four-pronged program. The cost is roughly estimated at $5 billion annually, with $2 billion expected in savings from reduced demand for welfare, leaving a net cost of $3 billion. That estimate does not include the much more expensive component of the plan, an expanded Earned Income Tax Credit, which is estimated to cost $25 billion a year by 1997. This tax credit is a guaranteed financial support for the working poor, can be taken as credit against income taxes owed or, for those with incomes too low to owe taxes, as a cash payment.

The four basic elements are:

- Making work pay. This concept is aimed at making work a more attractive alternative by making it more financially beneficial than welfare. It relies on the expanded Earned Income Tax Credit.
- Improving child support collection. Currently, just one third of single parents receive any court-ordered child support, and the average amount is $2,200 a year, according to a recent paper by Mr. Ellwood. "Single parents must get some additional, nonwelfare support if there is any realistic hope of escaping welfare," he said.
- Expanding training and education. This would build upon the provisions in the 1988 Family Support Act, which required states to move a portion of their welfare recipients into training and jobs. But the law has been implemented slowly, mainly because of state budget constraints.
- Instituting time-limited welfare. This final element, proposed by Mr. Clinton during the campaign, has drawn the most attention as the clearest departure from welfare policies of the past.

Mr. Clinton has argued that many welfare recipients, if given training and other support, should be required to find a job after two years on welfare.

But Mr. Ellwood, a former Harvard professor who introduced the concept of time-limited welfare, has argued that if introduced without other changes in the welfare system, time limits would merely leave many families worse off than they are now.

Robert De Niro, Painter And Actor's Father, Dies

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert De Niro, a New York painter whose career spanned more than four decades and father of the actor Robert De Niro, died of cancer May 3, his 71st birthday, at his home here.

Mr. De Niro was born in 1922 in Syracuse, New York. In the late 1930s and early '40s he studied with the painter Hans Hofmann and from 1939 to 1941 with Josef Albers at Black Mountain College in Asheville, North Carolina.

He had his first one-man show in 1946 at Peggy Guggenheim's gallery, Art of This Century, in New York City. In the early 1950s, along with artists like Larry Rivers and Lester Johnson, he became known for turning the looser paint-handling of Abstract Expressionism to more descriptive ends.

Whether in drawing or painting, Mr. De Niro's art was defined by an arresting physical confidence and a quality of natural talent that was widely acknowledged, even by critics who felt that his efforts could sometimes have an unfinished or impatient quality.

His subjects derived from traditional realism — nudes, still lifes and portraits — and he owed a particular debt to the contour drawings of Matisse. But his images, while legible, relied on a highly abstract repertory of quick dabs, thick swaths and thin washes of paint.

Throughout his career, he had regular solo shows in leading galleries in New York, most recently at Graham Modern in 1986.

He is represented in the collections of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Brooklyn Museum and the Hirshhorn Museum and Sculpture Garden in Washington.

Dr. Leo J. Neuringer, 65, a scientist at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology whose research enhanced the medical applications of magnetic imaging technology, died of cancer Tuesday at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston. He retired last month after 30 years as a staff member of the Francis Bitter National Magnet Laboratory.

90 Hurt in Portugal Pile-Up

The Associated Press

OLIVEIRA DE BAIRRO, Portugal — At least 90 people were injured in a 15-vehicle pile-up in heavy fog Sunday, 220 kilometers (135 miles) north of Lisbon, that involved 11 buses making the annual pilgrimage to the Catholic shrine at Fatima. Two people were hospitalized in serious condition, but most suffered only light injuries, hospital officials said.

A Wider Human Rights Front

Clinton Presses for Creation of a High-Profile UN Post

By Steven A. Holmes
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Taking a more aggressive stance on international human rights issues than its Republican predecessors, the Clinton administration is pressing for appointment of a high commissioner for human rights at the United Nations, as well as a special envoy to investigate abuses against women.

The initiatives were part of a proposal presented to a human rights conference in Geneva last week by J. Kenneth Blackwell, the head of the U.S. delegation.

"This is the new administration's action plan," Mr. Blackwell said. "It builds on what the new administration perceives as American traditions, values and standards in regards to human rights, and it also offers new ideas and a new assertiveness in other areas."

The Geneva meeting was held to plan a major UN conference on Human Rights scheduled for June in Vienna. By the end of the meeting Saturday, it became clear that the Vienna conference would evolve into a showdown between Western nations seeking tougher human rights standards and developing nations, led by China, Iran and Pakistan, who oppose any new monitors of rights abuses.

Presidents Ronald Reagan and George Bush both opposed the idea of a high commissioner for human rights, whose job would be to coordinate the United Nations' human rights activities. They argued that establishing such an office would add to the UN bureaucracy.

The U.S. proposal put forward last week would designate a UN high commissioner for human rights to oversee the implementation of decisions of all UN human rights bodies, assume responsibility for human rights issues in the areas of peacekeeping and relief aid and have the authority to send special envoys to investigate allegations of rights violations.

The commissioner would also have the power to bring to the attention of the Security Council allegations of gross rights abuses.

The U.S. document also called on the United Nations to spend more money on human rights activities. The United Nations now spends $11 million annually — about 1 percent of its total budget — on such efforts.

The document places strong emphasis on the rights of women, including the appointment of a special envoy to investigate instances of violence against women, including "battering in the family, rape, female infanticide, honor killings and dowry murder."

But some women's groups criticized the U.S. proposal for failing to mention "reproductive rights," a phrase by which they usually mean women's access to family planning services, including abortion. Some also want the United States to support the idea that fear of persecution because of sex could be a basis for granting political asylum.

In March, the administration reversed previous United States policy when it supported a resolution expressing "deep concern" over human rights abuses in East Timor, the former Portuguese colony that was invaded by Indonesia and then annexed. Last year, a similar, though more strongly worded, resolution was blocked by the United States, Australia and Japan.

In another area of concern among human rights advocates and some members of Congress, President Bill Clinton has yet to say whether his administration will seek to renew China's most-favored-nation trading status without conditions.

As the new emphasis on human rights expands, State Department officials say the administration will probably push for congressional acceptance of four treaties that the United States signed under President Jimmy Carter but which were never officially approved. The treaties are the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Inter-American Human Rights Declaration, and two accords banning discrimination based on race and sex.

Officials of human rights groups say they are being taken more seriously by this administration than by its Republican predecessors.

"There is clearly a signal that has been given at the highest levels of the administration to get the word out that the nongovernmental human rights organizations are welcome back," said James O'Dea, director of the Washington office of Amnesty International.

Away From Politics

- **A Florida 18-year-old has identified herself** as the sixth patient believed to have been infected with the AIDS virus by David Acer, a dentist in Stuart, Florida. In 1991, another patient, Kimberly Bergalis, 23, died from an AIDS-related illness. Dr. Acer also is dead.
- **Roughly one of every two Americans** followed the Waco cult story "very closely" last month, an extraordinarily high level of interest, according to the Times Mirror News Interest Index, a monthly survey. Yet 42 percent of the public also volunteered that the news media were excessive in their coverage.
- **A former San Francisco police officer** who fled to the Philippines in October amid accusations that he funneled confidential law enforcement information to an investigator for the Anti-Defamation League was arrested in San Francisco on 11 felony charges, the police said. Thomas J. Gerard was apprehended after a source in the Philippines tipped off investigators that he was returning home.
- **New medical research could lead** to drugs that prevent or even reverse alcohol's damaging effects on memory, according to scientists at two U.S. universities. Until now, researchers thought alcohol caused widespread but nonspecific damage to brain cells.
- **The American Red Cross,** under orders from the federal Food and Drug Administration, has agreed to take further steps to ensure that the national blood supply is safe from contamination by the AIDS virus and other blood-borne diseases, the U.S. agency said.
- **The number of earthquakes** centered within the Los Angeles Basin has dropped substantially in the last two years, and the area is in a seismically "quiet period" similar to that last prevailing in the early 1980s, a U.S. Geological Survey seismologist reported.

NYT, IAT, Reuters

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Norway	N.Kr.	3,500	1,900	1,050
Portugal	Esc.	47,000	26,000	14,000
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Herald International Tribune.

McCain, Senator and War Hero, Is No Hawk on Bosnia

By Michael Wines
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator John S. McCain 3d of Arizona is a conservative Republican and a war hero, a medal-spangled navy pilot in Vietnam, the son and grandson of admirals in a family whose fighting lineage extends to the American Revolution's Continental Army.

If politicians were thoroughbreds and bloodlines dictated performance, Mr. McCain might be the Secretariat of Senate militarists.

But anyone who wagered that Mr. McCain would favor U.S. intervention in Bosnia's war would lose. As President Bill Clinton and lawmakers ponder the prospect of air strikes to counter Serbian aggression or the dispatch of thousands of U.S. troops to enforce a cease-fire, Mr. McCain has been sounding the Senate's most persistent and most urgent alarms on the question of involvement in a European war.

"We need to be honest about one central fact: We have no way to predict the size, length, and casualties of a peacemaking effort," he told the Senate on April 21. "If we find ourselves involved in a conflict in which American casualties mount, in which there is no end in sight, in which we take sides in a foreign civil war, in which American fighting men and women have great difficulty distinguishing between friend and foe, then I suggest that American support for military involvement would rapidly evaporate."

For now, Mr. McCain says, he prefers leaving the dirtiest work of peacemaking to those whom the war threatens most — Europeans.

"I think it's time to hold their coats instead of them holding ours," he said in an interview.

Other senators have advised against the use of U.S. force in Bosnia. But Mr. McCain's views draw special attention because of who he is: The senator who spent five and a half years in a prison camp after being shot down on a bombing run over Hanoi.

Now, when he warns against what he calls the "tar baby" of Bosnia, the temptation is overwhelming to conclude that he is reliving the frustration of Vietnam.

Mr. McCain insists, a little wearily, that it is not so. He says the 23 combat missions, the midair ejection that left him with two broken legs and a broken arm, the beatings by North Vietnamese guards, the solitary confinement, the efforts at resistance — heroic, by some accounts — are a closed chapter.

"I never talk about Vietnam," he said. "I never relate stories about it. When I walked away from that place, it was over."

As for Bosnia, he said, there are better analogies.

"I think you can draw a parallel to the military challenge in Bosnia with what the Russians faced in Afghanistan," he said. "Even with ground forces and with overwhelming air superiority, they were unable to defeat a motivated, very capable enemy."

Still, Mr. McCain admits to seeing a fair likeness between Washington's initial response to Bosnia and its drift into Vietnam in the 1960s. Both began with a clamor to punish an enemy with air strikes; both may entail what he contends could be an open-ended commitment of troops and aircraft.

"Right now," he said, "we seem to be flailing around, looking for a way to do this on the cheap. And there is no way to do this on the cheap."

How much of this caution is a reaction to Mr. McCain's Vietnam years, how much is passed on from ancestral fighting men and how much is a matter of intellect is speculation. But a background like Mr. McCain's cannot be ignored or forgotten.

His grandfather was in charge of all Pacific Ocean aircraft carriers during World War II; his father became commander of all U.S. forces in the Pacific during the Vietnam War.

There was never much doubt that John 3d would follow in their steps. And so, after an unimpressive stint at the U.S. Naval Academy, Ensign McCain began flying fighters off carrier decks. Eventually, the job took him to the carrier Forrestal and to Vietnam.

In October 1967, on his 23d bombing run, his jet was struck by an anti-aircraft missile over Hanoi. He bailed out into a lake and was taken, both legs and one arm broken, to a prisoner-of-war camp. Not until two months after the end of the war, in March 1973, was he released. By that time, at 37, he weighed only 100 pounds (45 kilograms) and his hair had turned white.

In Congress, the senator has supported most Republican military ventures, from Afghanistan to Iraq. But he has not shied from the role of dove. In 1988, he opposed President Ronald Reagan's decision to send warships to escort Kuwaiti oil tankers through Gulf mine fields.

In 1983, while in the House, he ignored intense White House pressure and called for U.S. troops to quit Lebanon.

Weeks later, a terrorist proved him right, driving an explosives-laden truck into a Marine compound and killing 241 troops.

Mr. McCain says he feels sympathy for Mr. Clinton, a man who never served in the military and who, Mr. McCain says, faces a no-win decision on Bosnia.

"When you're sitting there at the dedication of the Holocaust museum, and Elie Weisel correctly points out that this tragedy is ensuing and we're doing nothing, that brings enormous pressure to bear," he said. "The question is, what is viable. We cannot confuse a desire to do good with viable military options."

House Speaker Sets Conditions for Any U.S. Military Action

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Representative Thomas S. Foley, the speaker of the House, laid out five conditions Sunday that he said would permit President Bill Clinton to gain approval by a reluctant American public and Congress for U.S. intervention in Bosnia.

Mr. Foley, in his most specific comments on the Bosnia plan to date, said the president must not deploy U.S. ground troops to end the fighting; must act with a clear policy in concert with European allies, including Russia; must have authority to act from the United Nations; must specify when and how U.S. involvement will end, and must seek congressional approval.

A key factor, he said, is a declaration from the president of an "endgame," a set of attainable circumstances that will permit Washington to end its military involvement.

The speaker, a Democratic ally of the president, has been briefed by the White House on options in Bosnia. His remarks Sunday dovetailed with weekend news reports suggesting that Mr. Clinton had decided to pursue limited U.S.-led air strikes in Bosnia only until the Bosnian Muslims can be armed and trained in a manner that gives them military parity with opposing Serbian forces.

"I think if we focus on the coordination, cooperation with our allies, the authority of the UN and the authority of Congress, I think that would be approved, if it came from the president," Mr. Foley said in a broadcast interview. "There's been no case in modern history where a president has gone to the Congress and asked for this authority, stating that the national interest was involved, where it's not been given."

Despite Mr. Foley's comments, there was no separate indication of a consensus forming in Congress to support U.S. air strikes. Nor does the public appear to be rallying behind the White House.

In polls last week, CBS News found that half the public opposed U.S. air strikes, with 38 percent in favor. A Gallup Poll found 55 percent in opposition and 36 percent approving. But ABC found 65 percent supporting air strikes if they are conducted jointly with European allies.

On Sunday, Representative Lee Hamilton of Indiana, chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, remained wary of any U.S. military involvement, although not ruling out eventual support.

He said the newly declared cease-fire in Bosnia should be given time to settle in and that Washington should see whether Belgrade is serious about its declared embargo on the shipment of war materiel to Serbian fighters in Bosnia.

But two leading Republican voices, Senators Bob Dole of Kansas and Richard G. Lugar of Indiana, are more determined to back up U.S. threats with quick action as a display of U.S. resolve. Both suggested Sunday that Britain and France should remove their ground forces in Bosnia if they fear they will become targets of Serbian reprisals should Washington begin air strikes.

Mr. Lugar, the top-ranking Republican on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, dismissed this European argument against air strikes as "a debating ploy."

Senator Patrick J. Leahy, a Vermont Democrat, said Europe's stand on Bosnia "ranges from negligent to irresponsible."

Reflecting the ambivalence about U.S. action in Bosnia that seems pervasive in Congress, Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, the House Republican whip, offered support for arming the Muslims and added:

"I think if there is a general offensive that brings armor and troops out into the open by the Serbs, then it would make sense to use air power. I would certainly support moving air power into the region to be available and to make sure that the Serbs knew it was available. I think having F-16s and F-18s run around the countryside chasing individual artillery positions frankly is not a very smart idea."

POLICY: *Help, Then Pull Back*

(Continued from page 1)

ly Muslim civilians in UN-designated Bosnian towns and cities.

As the unequal war has worsened, the central thesis of the Clinton plan now is that there can be no satisfactory diplomatic end as long as the Serbian militias retain their overwhelming military advantage. The Muslims have rough parity with their Serbian attackers in fighting men, but are outgunned by at least 10 to 1.

The White House expects that the Serbs will respond to any arms transfers by trying to finish the war with "a tremendous offensive right off," according to one senior official. The plan is therefore to hold the Serbs back with a short-term air campaign — and the threat of a longer, broader effort if they try to widen the war.

In recent diplomatic contacts, officials said, they have begun to assemble a multinational coalition to finance and supply arms to the Bosnian government. The Clinton administration seeks to play a brokering role in which governments sympathetic to the Muslims — Saudi Arabia, in particular — would buy weapons and ammunition from other countries and arrange for their delivery to the Bosnia Muslims.

One official familiar with the recent round of talks said the Saudis could be expected to spend "$100 million or so" on the project.

For compatibility with Bosnian training and existing equipment, the administration wants to provide Soviet-made weapons. One senior official said, "There are lots of arms out there in the world, and lots of countries, including many in Europe, some in the former Soviet bloc, that are eager to sell them at a great discount."

Other officials noted that Washington had placed great pressures on Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary to withhold sales from their Cold War factories to countries such as Syria and Iran. The Bosnian crisis, they said, is an opportunity to serve U.S. foreign policy goals and provide a hard currency boost to those new friends. Egypt, with its substantial stocks of Soviet-built equipment, is another possible seller.

Officials said they were emphasizing small and simple weapons, such as mortars and ammunition for machine guns. To respond to the Serbian advantage in tanks, for example, they do not envision providing the Muslims with tanks. Instead they would provide anti-tank missiles such as Soviet-made Saggers.

There is no easy way to deliver the arms, officials said. Only four routes exist to the landlocked Bosnian fighters — over land from Western Europe through Croatia; by sea to the Croatian ports of Ploce, Split or Dubrovnik and then again over land; by cargo plane to airfields in Bosnian strongholds such as Sarajevo and Tuzla; and by air-dropped pallets to sites lacking airfields.

But planners must contend with "skimming" or outright seizure by neighboring Croats — who have their own sporadic war against the Serbs as well as the Muslims — of arms shipped over land, and with attacks on vulnerable airfields and cargo planes on the ground.

"Look, there are tradeoffs involved here," a policy planner plan. "Every different means we have outlined has its costs and its disadvantages. The military planning will highlight those tradeoffs, and if the president decides to act he will choose the option that in his view has the least negative tradeoffs."

BOSNIA: *Croatian Attack*

(Continued from page 1)

an observation post on its outskirts. There, Commander Frewer said, the Spaniards observed "orderly lines of women and children being led into a soccer stadium by Croat paramilitary groups."

Men were being separated from the women and children and taken to another compound, he said.

Mr. Izetbegovic spoke to reporters a day after his military commander, Sefer Halilovic, signed an agreement with the Serbian military leader, Ratko Mladic, for the cease-fire and the establishment of a demilitarized zone in Zepa.

The president said that following the start of the cease-fire, at noon, Serbian forces launched artillery assaults on Sarajevo but that following those initial attacks the city was unusually quiet.

In Sarajevo, about 120 French and Ukrainian soldiers boarded armored personnel carriers for the trip to Zepa, where an estimated 40,000 Muslims, most of them refugees from Serbian attacks elsewhere in eastern Bosnia, are living.

Under terms of the agreement, once in Zepa, the UN troops will collect weapons inside a four-square-kilometer zone controlled by the Muslims. Muslim fighters who refuse to hand over their guns will be asked to leave the area. Once Serbian forces agree that the zone has been demilitarized they will begin to pull back heavy weapons and troops from around the enclave.

Negotiations on establishing UN safe areas in Sarajevo, the eastern cities of Gorazde and Tuzla and the surrounded northwestern city of Bihac are to begin Wednesday.

Colonel Viktor Bezrouchenko of Ukraine, chief of staff of the UN operation in Sarajevo, said he was concerned that his men might become targets in Zepa if the West attacked Serbian forces.

The assembly of the self-proclaimed Serbian Republic of Bosnia last week declined to approve a UN peace plan and submitted it to a referendum of its citizens to be held next weekend.

■ 'Armada' Set, Paper Says

The Sunday Times newspaper in London reported that the West had an "armada" of ships and planes ready to strike within 10 days if the United Nations gave approval. Officials called the report "pure speculation," and European allies have shown much caution over the U.S. proposals, Reuters reported.

In Washington, a White House spokeswoman, Lorraine Voles, said she could not confirm the report and declined further comment.

Bosnia's Serbs said Sunday that Western planes were deliberately breaking the sound barrier over Serb-held towns, terrorizing civilians and damaging buildings.

"It is nothing but open aggression against the Serb side," said a statement by the Bosnian Serb army command quoted by the Bosnian Serb news agency SRNA.

On Monday, the 12 European Community foreign ministers are to explore tougher sanctions against the Bosnian Serbs without making firm military commitments, officials said.

"There is nobody ready in the Community to go in" with military force without a peace plan, said a senior British official.

President Re-Elected Amid Djibouti Boycott

Reuters

DJIBOUTI — President Hassan Gouled Aptidon, 76, has been re-elected to a fourth six-year term with 60 percent of the vote, officials announced Sunday. Less than half the electorate voted in the election Friday, which was boycotted by supporters of the opposition Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ONE of the most famous deals in the literature of the game concerns the play of the diagramed layout in six spades. It is usually shown with the North hand as declarer, but it is hard to imagine any bidding that would make South the dummy in a spade contract.

Consider what the result should be with various leads from West. Obviously a club lead, conceding a ruff and sluff, would make South's task easy. A little experimenting will show that the defense will prevail after a diamond lead. But a heart lead is interesting.

The obvious road for South after winning the first trick is to draw the missing trump and try to establish hearts. Unfortunately, the 4-1 heart split is fatal.

Dummy's suit is eventually established, but there is no entry to the winners since the spade deuce is just too small to serve in that role.

There are two solutions. The best one is to lead the remaining high heart at trick two, giving the opposition what they want. West is welcome to ruff, for dummy then has the three entries that are needed to establish and use the hearts.

The other solution is more spectacular, but rules out the chance of an overtrick: Lead a trump and allow the spade queen to win. Again, dummy has enough entries.

And that suggests the winning play if West leads the spade queen: Allow him to win. That is not a play that would occur to most declarers.

NORTH
♠ A K J 2
♡ 9 8 7 5 3 2
◇ 5 4 2
♣ —

WEST
♠ Q
♡ 4
◇ K J 7
♣ A K J 8 7 5 3 2

EAST
♠ —
♡ Q J 10 6
◇ Q 10 8 3
♣ Q 10 9 6 4

SOUTH (D)
♠ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3
♡ A K
◇ A 9 6
♣ —

Both sides are vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	5 ♣	5 ♠	6 ♠
6 ♠	Pass	Pass	Pass

West leads the heart four.

New Zealand to Weigh Becoming a Republic

Reuters

WELLINGTON — Prime Minister Jim Bolger said on Sunday that talk of Australia dumping Queen Elizabeth as head of state and becoming a republic would set off a similar debate in New Zealand.

"It is an issue which could have lain dormant for years but now, because of Australia's moves, will become a matter of discussion and debate," Mr. Bolger told a conference of his conservative National Party here. Australia's new Labor government has proposed converting Australia into a republic by 2001 and last month set up a committee to consider the issue.

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Truce Unit From Japan Asks to Quit Cambodia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHNOM PENH — United Nations peacekeepers from Japan urged their government on Sunday to pull them out of Cambodia before more comrades are killed in guerrilla attacks.

They made their appeal to Home Affairs Minister Keijiro Murata, who arrived on Sunday to ask the UN mission to strengthen security for the Japanese peacekeepers.

A Japanese policeman, Haruyuki Takata, was killed on Tuesday, the first Japanese since World War II to die in military action while serving abroad under government orders. He was killed in an ambush of a UN convoy escorting electoral workers in Banteay Meanchey Province. A Japanese civilian was fatally shot last month.

"How many of us will have to die before you decide to pull the Japanese police out of Cambodia?" the head of the 75-man police unit, Hiroto Yamazaki, asked Mr. Murata, according to the Japanese agency Kyodo.

Mr. Takata's death has rekindled discussion in Japan over whether it should be involved in foreign conflicts. It also embarrassed the government, which had assured the nation that personnel sent abroad would serve only in safe areas.

The atmosphere between the UN Transitional Authority and the Japanese police was strained last week by allegations that some of the approximately 70 Japanese policemen stationed in Cambodia were abandoning their posts without UN authorization. Tokyo has denied the allegations.

Japan's constitution prohibits using force to settle disputes. A 1992 law allows the sending of peacekeepers only to countries where a cease-fire is in effect.

The Khmer Rouge, which now opposes UN-supervised elections set for May 23 to 28, is suspected of responsibility for most of the attacks, including the one that killed Mr. Takata and injured four other Japanese police and five Dutch Marines.

Eleven members of the UN mission in Cambodia have been killed in a series of attacks on its personnel that began six weeks ago.

According to reports reaching the capital on Sunday, fighting was widespread in the Cambodian countryside all weekend.

(AP, WP, AFP)

Stefan Ellis/Agence France-Presse

An elderly Cambodian backer of a pro-Sihanouk party shielding her eyes with a party flag during a rally on Sunday in Phnom Penh.

China to Let UN Caution Ally Korea On N-Arms

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The five permanent member nations of the United Nations Security Council have agreed on a resolution asking North Korea to adhere strictly to a treaty prohibiting the development of nuclear arms.

Officials predicted that the 15-member Security Council would approve the resolution early this week. The move is intended to discourage North Korea from carrying out its announced withdrawal from the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty.

The resolution was completed after China, which had opposed Security Council action on the matter, said it would no longer stand in the way, U.S. officials said. The United States, Britain, France and Russia agreed to incorporate language in the resolution that was approved by China's UN representatives, the officials said.

The draft resolution exhorts North Korea to allow international inspections of all its nuclear-related installations, but it does not refer specifically to two disputed sites where the government has forbidden inspectors to go. U.S. and other experts have said the sites very likely harbor evidence of covert nuclear-weapons work.

U.S. officials said that a second, stiffer UN resolution would be proposed in late May or early June, and that it would containing a more-explicit reference to the threat of economic sanctions if North Korea did not relent on the inspections. North Korea's withdrawal from the treaty takes effect June 12, at the earliest.

Chen Jian, China's deputy delegate to the United Nations, confirmed in New York that the matter would be taken up by the council this week. China, which has publicly cautioned against isolating North Korea by pressuring it too hard, is widely expected to abstain from voting.

The vote would be the council's first action on the issue since the governing board of the International Atomic Energy Agency declared North Korea in "noncompliance" with the nuclear treaty on April 3.

North Korea agreed last week to allow three agency inspectors to pick up and replace film in monitoring cameras that are used to deter the potential diversion of reactor fuel to a nuclear-weapons program.

ISRAEL: *Rabin's Majority at Risk*

(Continued from page 1)

try again on Monday, probably with no more success than before.

Some Labor Party officials said that if his political fortunes deteriorate, Mr. Rabin may go so far as to submit his resignation. His aim in that case would be to receive a presidential mandate to start over and rebuild the rickety center-left-religious alliance that has caused him discomfort since he formed it last July.

From the start, Mr. Rabin has wanted a more broadly based coalition, both to strengthen his parliamentary hand and to reduce the power of a single party like Shas to bring him down.

He has also been openly displeased with dovish cabinet ministers, including Foreign Minister Shimon Peres, who have spoken out in recent days about the peace settlements they would like to see with the Palestinians and Arab states. Mr. Rabin has advised them to hold their tongues while negotiations are under way.

More immediate for him is the question of how to keep Shas from bolting. The party's leader, Interior Minister Aryeh Deri, resigned after his deadline had passed on a demand that Education Minister Shulamit Aloni be dismissed by Sunday. But since Mr. Deri's resignation cannot take effect until Tuesday, there is time for political maneuvering.

Rabin aides say the solution is plain: Dump Mrs. Aloni, the Meretz leader and a committed secularist who has angered religious parties with a string of remarks on religion and Scripture that they consider offensive. For many Orthodox Israelis and those on the political right, Mrs. Aloni is the most visible symbol of all that they consider wrong with the Rabin government.

Not without justification, she accuses rabbis and Israeli news organization of gunning for her, taking her comments out of context and distorting their meaning. On the other hand, even supporters acknowledge that she has given her enemies ample ammunition with skeptical musings on matters like the biblical version of Creation and Mr. Rabin's recitation of a Jewish prayer at ceremonies last month marking the 50th anniversary of the Warsaw ghetto uprising.

HOLLYWOOD: *What Stars Do in the Capitol Isn't Just Entertainment*

(Continued from page 1)

ecutive director of the Hollywood Women's Political Committee and the head of the Barbra Streisand Foundation. "Nobody in Hollywood comes to the table thinking that they have the answers on Bosnia. Come on! But they do come as artists, pained by human suffering, who want to bring their creative skills to the process."

She said people from the entertainment industry were helping to develop marketing themes for administration programs and were committed to make personal appearances and public service announcements.

A couple of Clinton strategists, detecting some negative sentiment about Mr. Clinton's celebrity connections showing up in polls, have warned that the president and his bedazzled young aides should cool their romance with Hollywood because it gives a liberal and elitist cast to a White House that wants to appear centrist and populist.

Even some on the West Coast privately worry that Mr. Clinton might be too taken with what one calls "the siren song that is so alluring to politicians."

"Frankly," said this powerful member of the Hollywood set who is close to the Clintons, "he'd be very wise to keep us at arm's length."

At least one Clinton strategist was openly contemptuous of the idea of catering to Hollywood. When the White House invited a group of entertainment-industry people to a health-care briefing, James Carville, one of the briefers, lectured them in a profane manner that made it clear that he did not believe that their affluent lives had equipped them to devise a plan to sell health care to average, struggling Americans.

Gary David Goldberg, the producer and director of such television shows as "Family Ties" and "Brooklyn Bridge," stormed out and later told the Los Angeles Times that Mr. Carville had acted like "Anthony Perkins playing Fidel Castro on acid."

Mr. Carville seems relatively unrepentant, saying only: "Do I use bad words from time to time? Yes. They started telling me how many degrees they had. Somebody blurted out, 'I have a Ph.D. in communications from UCLA.' Well, woweekazowee!"

But every day there is a bit more tinsel draped on the White House. Last week, Hillary Rodham Clinton sat for a photographic session with Kenny Rogers, the country singer who photographs stars on the side.

Last month, a Hollywood group, including Billy Crystal, Christopher Reeve, John Ritter, Sam Waterston and Lindsay Wagner, checked out the Oval Office and White House mess, met the president and vice president and got environmental briefings from Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt, Carol M. Browner, the administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and other aides.

Consider the scene on Thursday night, at a dinner party for the new ambassador to France, Pamela Harriman, at the Georgetown home of Katharine Graham, the chairman of the board of the Washington Post Company.

Barry Diller, the former chairman of Paramount Pictures and Fox Inc. who now owns part of QVC, a television shopping channel, joined some politicians and journalists on Mrs. Graham's terrace who were discussing whether Bosnia could turn into a Vietnam.

Mr. Diller listened for a while and then changed the subject to show business.

"QVC is wonderful," he said. "The other night we sold 3,000 camcorders for $800 apiece."

BUSINESS: *It's Losing Ardor for Clinton's Policies*

(Continued from page 1)

body's sitting on his hands because nobody knows what's going to happen."

As much as the specifics of the Clinton economic plan, it is the president's performance as a manager that has many corporate leaders gritting their teeth.

"It's the disarray," said Jerry Jasinowski, president of the National Association of Manufacturers.

And John B. McCoy Jr., chairman and chief executive of Banc One, the nation's eighth largest bank, said: "There was sort of a high when Clinton got elected. Everybody said, 'Let's go.' Now we have 87 agenda items and we're not getting anything."

Three things seem to be bothering most executives.

First, many dislike the mix of taxes and spending in the Clinton budget. To hear executives tell it, many were initially impressed by the president's commitment to cut the deficit. But as the details of the budget emerged, there were more taxes and fewer spending cuts than many had hoped for.

Ted Van Dyck, a Washington political consultant with close ties to Democrats in the business community, said of Mr. Clinton: "He misread his mandate and essentially overweighted the taxes and spending side in his basic package."

A second concern of many executives is that the administration will try to solve problems on the back of the business community.

"The label of New Democrat got put on the president when he ran, but the business community doesn't see much difference between this Democrat and the prior Democrat," said Mr. Shapiro, the retired Du Pont chairman.

The third factor on many executives' complaint list is their qualms about Mr. Clinton's management.

"What I hear," said Jerry K. Pearlman, chairman, president and chief executive of Zenith Electronics Corp., "is why are so many jobs still unfilled so that nothing's happening, and why are they doing so many things at one time?"

As Vote Nears, Danes' Support For Maastricht Is Shrinking

Reuters

COPENHAGEN — Support for the Treaty on European Union is shrinking in Denmark as the nation prepares to vote again on the accord it rejected last June, a new opinion poll indicated Sunday.

The Gallup poll, in the conservative daily Berlingske Tidende, showed that opponents had reduced a once-comfortable lead for supporters of the Maastricht treaty to its narrowest since the Danes won a special deal from the European Community in December. The referendum is due May 18.

Danes rejected the original treaty by 50.7 percent to 49.3 percent. Now, 46 percent would vote "yes" to the special Danish deal on the treaty, 34 percent would vote "no" and 20 percent were undecided or planning not to vote. The previous Gallup poll, on Thursday, showed 48 percent in favor, 33 percent against.

In the December compromise, the Danes won exemptions from key treaty goals, including a common currency, joint defense policy and supranational police control.

The poll also showed that voters of the governing Social Democratic Party of Prime Minister Poul Nyrup Rasmussen were swinging to "no" in defiance of recommendations from party leaders.

Algeria to Vote On Constitution

Reuters

ALGIERS — Algeria will hold a constitutional referendum later this year as part of plans to set up a democracy, the head of state, Ali Kafi, has announced.

He said the transition period for creating democracy would be kept as short as possible and the country would move in "an organized way toward a market economy."

Talks are to be held with political parties and groups before the referendum, Mr. Kafi said, but he added that those "who practice or support terrorism" would be excluded.

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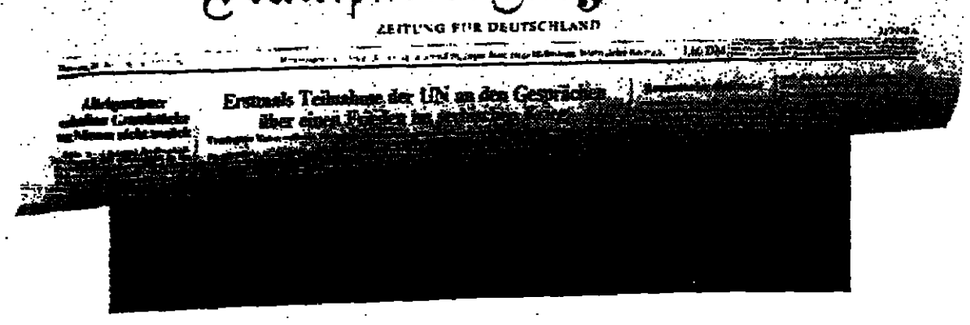

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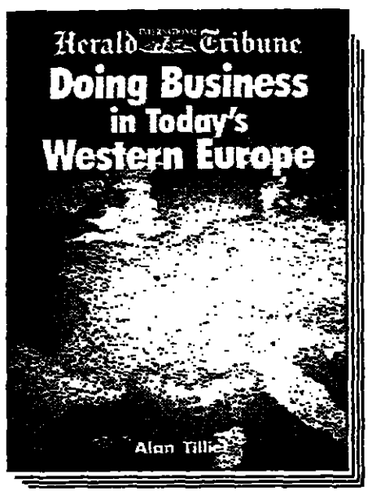

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OPINION

Make Serbs Cooperate

The war in Bosnia has come down to an odd place. The political champion of a Greater Serbia, President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia, has urged acceptance of the United Nations peace plan upon the very people, Bosnia's Serbs, in whose name he whipped up his nationalist crusade. For his earlier support of Bosnian Serbs, Mr. Milosevic richly earned designation as an accused war criminal. But then he decided — because the war was wasting his country and he feared worse to come — to accept the relief offered by the Vance-Owen peace plan.

Mr. Milosevic won over the leader of the Bosnian Serbs, but their self-styled parliament has balked. This is disappointing but not disastrous. The parliament — a bunch of unelected, out-of-touch and, in the pinch, cowardly thugs — lacks legitimacy. A referendum is being set up on Vance-Owen. The only answer acceptable to the rest of the world is "yes."

Mr. Milosevic still has a lot of heavy lifting to do to be convincing in his newly assumed role of advocate for the Vance-Owen plan. To give body to his rhetorical support, he must not only promise but also deliver on his pledge to cut off all supplies to the Bosnian Serbs except food and medicine. Such a cutoff could usefully communicate to Bosnian Serbs that not only do their enemies think they are pursuing a criminal course, their closest friends think they are pursuing a suicidal one. Otherwise other nations will have no choice but to conclude that Mr. Milosevic is playing a duplicitous game, and to deepen the isolation that Serbia is already suffering.

It is bizarre that Mr. Milosevic, the principal warrior, emerges as the key to peace. But for President Bill Clinton it could not have happened at a more convenient moment. His two-stage policy is sagging. He is finding it tough going to induce the allies to support the threat of bombing Serbia and arming Bosnia in order to get a peace agreement signed. He is finding it no easier to induce the U.S. Congress and public to support bombing and arming and — the second stage — to contribute 20,000 Americans to a peacekeeping force once an agreement is reached.

The danger now is that Serbs will take comfort from President Clinton's embarrassment. All the more reason to bear in on Mr. Milosevic the fact that there cannot be an ounce of relief for Serbia until Bosnia's Serbs come aboard the Vance-Owen plan.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Arab Revolution

Something wonderful has happened in Yemen. About 80 percent of its 2.7 million registered voters have elected 301 members of the legislature from among 3,545 candidates. Of 50 women who ran, two won. More than 40 parties took part in the election, on April 27, which was observed by international monitors and freely reported in the press.

This was not only Yemen's first multiparty election but also the first ever held in the Arabian Peninsula — and the first in which women could fully participate. Saudi Arabia, under an absolutist royal family, permits no nonsense about elections, women's rights or press freedom; its monarch balks at even a toothless consultative council. Only men vote in Kuwait, where parties are forbidden and the National Assembly is kept on a short leash. Even tentative steps toward unfettered democracy in Jordan, Egypt and Algeria cause panic among ruling elites terrified by fundamentalism.

Yemen has surprised its neighbors before. In May 1990, Yemen and Southern Yemen agreed peacefully to unite, in what seemed an unlikely coupling between traditionalist and Marxist states. A union based on realism worked, even surviving the strain caused by the expulsion of a million Yemeni workers from Saudi Arabia as punishment for Yemen's lukewarm support of Iraq during the Gulf War. And now supposedly primitive Yemen has dared trust the people.

President Ali Abdullah Saleh deserves full credit for this notable experiment. He encouraged women to participate, and gave full freedom to Islamic parties as long as they did not electioneer in mosques. His own party won the largest bloc of seats and is forming a coalition with the Yemeni Socialist Party and an Islamic party.

Now Colonel Saleh offers a new astonishment: He proposes amending Yemen's constitution to limit the president to two terms. Ruling for life has been the practice in the Arab Middle East, whose political tradition was once described as despotism tempered by assassination.

This tradition, some Westerners argue, springs from cultural and religious attitudes incompatible with free speech and minority rights. But the clamor for democracy steadily increases. Yemen's election shows that the yeast of change is at work even on the world's most tradition-bound peninsula.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Cut Back the Secrecy

President Bill Clinton has ordered a sweeping review of government secrecy now that the Cold War is over. And he has posed some telling questions: What information continues to require classification for the sake of national security? What can be done to avoid excessive classification and to declassify information as quickly as possible? But Mr. Clinton may be seeking answers from the wrong people — those who have presided over the secrecy system. He would do better to invite an independent commission to conduct the review.

Sometimes officials stamp a document secret before circulating it for the same reason that editors put a banner headline on a news story: to attract readers' attention. Even more often, the secrecy stamp is used to keep a document out of the hands of unwanted readers, like opponents in Congress or the bureaucracy.

Pervasive secrecy has pernicious effects. It inspires officials to overestimate the value of the secrets, compared with what is publicly known. It makes policy failures more likely by narrowing the circle of advisers. And it impedes Congress from exercising its constitutional responsibilities in foreign and defense policy.

Most perversely of all, it does a poor job of protecting the relatively few secrets that do need protection. When classified documents are commonplace, officials become careless about handling them, and security staffs become overworked.

But the officials whom the president has asked to re-evaluate the system know all that; they are part of the system they are reviewing. That is just the problem. They may be too close to come up with new and imaginative answers.

Restraining officials from abusing their secrecy stamps will not be easy. Memos are rarely kicked back to drafters for excessive classification, and officials are punished only for mishandling secret documents. Why not also reprimand them for overclassifying?

Once a document is stamped secret, it is notoriously difficult to declassify it. Most documents should be declassified automatically after six years, restoring a sensible past practice. Exceptions will need to be made, but all such documents should be reviewed after 10 years and declassified by a single agency without the consent of other agencies. All documents more than 30 years old should be declassified without further review.

Other forms of secrecy also need to be reduced. Government agencies have fallen into the habit of proliferating special access or "black" programs, not just for intelligence and military operations but also for building new weapons. Not only are the specifications of the weapons kept secret, which is understandable, but also the very existence of the acquisition program, which mindlessly impedes oversight.

The Cold War secrecy system has distorted American democracy and sound decision making. President Clinton needs to let in some sunlight.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Unless They Accept the Plan

The least bad of [the] wretched choices would be to announce a series of air strikes on Bosnian Serb positions. It is possible that advance notice of these strikes, combined with some noisy revving of jet engines from American aircraft carriers off the Dalmatian coast, would be enough to make the Bosnian Serbs change their minds. They have done that before, and the hope must be that they will do it again. If not, the logic of the threats made so far is that bombing must follow; threats may have been unwise, but it would be even less wise to make them and fail to carry them out. So long as it is confined to strict military targets — roads, bridges, supply depots, gun emplacements — bombing need not alienate either public opinion in the West or the ordinary Serbs who must help change the minds of their stubborn, self-styled leaders.

At the same time the diplomatic and other pressure must continue. That means the pressure on the Bosnian Serbs, pigheaded though they are: The Serbian border with Bosnia must be sealed, ideally by UN troops. It also means the pressure on Serbia and Montenegro, because without the support of rump-Yugoslavia the Bosnian Serbs cannot endure indefinitely. So sanctions must be ever more rigidly enforced on all fronts and the lesson driven home that Serbia will remain a pariah state until a peace is in place.

In the absence of any other plausible plan, that peace will have to be based on the Vance-Owen deal.

Some principles are at stake in Bosnia, and the world cannot let the complexity of the issues be an excuse for doing nothing. Aggressors are grabbing territory; war crimes are being committed. After so much huffing and puffing, inaction now would be seen not just by Serbs but by other potential ethnic-cleansers as a green light to press ahead.

— The Economist (London).

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A Cluttered New Agenda for Maintaining Civilization

By Leslie H. Gelb

NEW YORK — Generations in world affairs are marked by their greatest challenges. Castlereagh of Britain and Metternich of the Austro-Hungarian Empire maneuvered to create stability and legitimacy in a Europe reeling from Napoleon's victories and defeat. Roosevelt, Churchill and de Gaulle rallied their nations to defeat Nazi Germany and Japan. From Truman to Bush, the task was to contain Soviet communism and nurture freedom, and it was done.

History will not forgive the world's leaders if they fail to see the ultimate material and moral rewards of being their brother's keeper.

For the Clinton generation, the challenges of government are much more diffuse, multiple and uncertain. Bill Clinton and his partners in world diplomacy are playing on a chessboard where international and domestic transactions form a seamless web, where the number of public and private players is barely countable let alone controllable, where the rules are yet to be defined, where the true nature of threats remains shrouded by their very multiplicity and complexity, and where it is hard to judge what constitutes winning and losing.

The Cold War's end has left statesmen in an impenetrable smog of peace. In this new world, there is no central challenge, and therefore there can be no central organizing principle for foreign policy.

President Clinton and other leaders will find it hard to order their priorities. They will have to play all over the board until they can begin to make sense of things. The only sure star to guide them through the smog is this: They should do what they reasonably can to prevent the worst.

Such a modest formula falls far short of the precision of an algebraic equation or the moral clarity of the Ten Commandments. But it can serve to remind world leaders that history will not forgive them if they use economic hard times as an excuse for inaction, if they allow narrow short-term national concerns to destroy the long-term fruits of international cooperation, and if they fail to see the ultimate material and moral rewards of being their brother's keeper.

The United States and other powers obviously cannot and should not use force in all places where people are killing each other. But to argue that the big powers or the United Nations should not intervene anywhere unless they intervene everywhere is pure sophistry. To intervene nowhere pleases only the foolish god of consistency.

Leaders will have to practice highly imperfect international triage and save as many as they reasonably can. They cannot maintain civilization and look away.

The United States intervened in Somalia to give that country's people a chance to restore some order, not to remake Somali society. Similarly in Bosnia, the United States and its allies can win no military victory at reasonable cost or extinguish ethnic hatreds by force. But they can use force to give Muslims a chance to defend themselves and lessen Serbian genocide. And they need not be dragged into a quagmire if they make plain at the outset what lines they will not cross, as in Somalia.

Free trade negotiators have toiled for 30 years with only limited success to break down trade barriers. Yet without their modest accomplishments the protectionist tide would have overwhelmed the one sure means to open markets and expand economies.

Asian nations are rapidly acquiring modern arms to match their mighty and growing economic power. Because of the easy availability of such weapons, this buildup cannot be stopped. But it can be attenuated by keeping U.S. troops in the region and by expediting security talks among Asians.

An equally staggering list of "new agenda" issues — helping Russia, population control, refugees, environment and the like — demand the attention of all. For none of these priorities are adequate monies available. But courageous leaders must squeeze some money from somewhere lest a tidal wave of misery overcome them.

A world where leaders have to strive mainly to do what they can to prevent an endless array of challenges from overwhelming humankind does not lend itself to grand dreams and visions. Nor should it inspire pessimism.

For all the horrors and blinding complexities unleashed by the Cold War's end, the smog of peace is far preferable to the fog of war or the fog of the Cold War. Peoples long chained in darkness have now tasted freedom and felt its material and spiritual blessings. They will not easily give it up.

This is Mr. Gelb's last contribution as a New York Times columnist. He is leaving the newspaper to become president of the Council on Foreign Relations.

Time for Action — It's Too Late to Persuade the Bosnian Serbs

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — While America's leaders rationally weigh the pros and cons of waging war on them, Bosnia's Serbs have shown that they live in another universe, the universe of the final battlefield where reason and rationality are at best secondary considerations. That should be a cautionary note for U.S. policymakers.

The Bosnian Serbs turn out to be people who cannot take "yes" for an answer. Through a combination of fumbling and stalling, the international community allowed the Serbs to grab most of the Bosnian territory they want before it applied serious sanctions and threatened military reprisals. Ninety percent of a loaf should have been enough for the rationally minded in such circumstances.

It was not enough for the Serbs. By rejecting the Vance-Owen plan, which offered them a chance to freeze their gains in place at least temporarily and probably indefinitely, the Bosnian Serbs have served notice that they want all the loaf. They may figure that the risk of America attacking them is small; even so they risk having committed suicide if they are wrong.

President Bill Clinton is reported to have been astonished that the self-styled "parliament" of Mount Jahorina did not accept the peace plan. Astonishment suggests an enormous gulf between the way Washington sees the nature of war today and the way war is seen in the Balkans and in other politically underdeveloped regions.

American and West European societies see war as essentially irrational, an inexplicable hangover from the past that nonetheless has to be dealt with rationally. There is an assumption that while foes see things from a different angle, they start from the same point of departure. They will respond to pressures and blandishments in much the way we Westerners would in their place, it is assumed. I still get letters assuring me that Saddam Hussein would have pulled out of Kuwait if only George Bush had given him a chance.

An administration that has just been astonished by David Koresh and the Waco inferno should not be astonished again so soon by the force of the irrational. Banshees and dervishes are ready to disrupt and destroy grand international peace plans as well as families and small communities when the moment is ripe.

Among many Serbs, war continues to be an acceptable, even heroic enterprise, a purifying act that is an end in itself. Until Hitler's Götterdämmerung discredited war for West Europeans, that view was a familiar one on the Old Continent. It is easy to forget today that Hitler did not promise the Germans peace but got them to follow him by promising war as purification and nation-building.

In Washington, a drumroll announcing the possibility of war envelops this nervous capital for the second time in three years as the president and Congress publicly weigh U.S. military intervention, trying out arguments, theories and justifications on each other and the media.

If Iraq and Bosnia are reliable signs of the trend, the American political process now contains an assumption that going to war can be treated as a product of rational discourse and reasoned choice. That historically has not been true. Democracies have usually gone to war in hurried desperation, out of absolute need for survival. Nations have also gone to war out of opportunity for clear material, strategic or ideological gain.

America's need to debate even limited military intervention is the legacy of the stumbling, stealthy entry into Vietnam and the end of the Cold War. Presidents now have to make their case, not just their decision.

Unlike George Bush in 1990, Bill Clinton has sounded a muffled and unsteady drumroll as events have drawn him toward a decision to intervene. Mr. Bush decided early that a war with Saddam was all but inevitable. Mr. Clinton has clearly hoped at each step of the way to be spared using even limited force. Mr. Bush worked hard to give Congress the sense that he was going to war more in sorrow than in anger. Mr. Clinton's intentions have been hidden behind an appearance of confusion and extreme reluctance to get involved abroad in the opening days of his administration.

The Bosnian Serbs have chosen to pit their narrow concept of unending struggle against the international community's efforts to bring the ex-Yugoslav republics out of their ancient conflicts. "The Serbs have followed the line of least resistance by turning to the past, to primitive nationalism, and to developing a collective paranoia," says Haris Silajdzic, Bosnia's foreign minister.

The Bosnian Serbs have tasted blood and seen total victory within their grasp. Diplomacy based on the expectation that they would see reason has failed. It is too late to persuade the Bosnian Serbs. Containing them by lifting the arms embargo for the Muslims and providing air cover while the Muslims build up their forces is Mr. Clinton's best last option.

The Washington Post.

Vance-Owen Should Have Had Widespread Support

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — With Bosnia's Serbs still recklessly refusing to swallow the Vance-Owen plan, it is necessary to acknowledge how much better it would have been if others, meaning foreign governments and also we of the international press, had understood and insisted on the plan's virtues early on.

Had this happened, the plan might have been accepted months ago and its implementation and enforcement begun in time to save many lives and to dampen the still-live danger that the conflict in Bosnia will keep burning and perhaps light further Balkan fires.

Not that the design that Cyrus Vance and David Owen drew up for the United Nations and the European Community is perfect. But it was, as the BBC's penetrating Misha Glenny said in a talk at the Woodrow Wilson Center, "the only coherent diplomatic attempt both to tend the bleeding wound of Bosnia and to find a cure for the disease that opened it."

The wound, of course, is the war. The disease that opened this wound was the general failure to realize that in a multiethnic context, the winner-take-all version of democracy must yield to the obligatory consultation of each ethnic group before structural political changes are made.

Such consultation is precisely what Croatia and then Bosnia failed to offer when, separately, they declared their independence from the old Yugoslavia. They made no constitutional and political provision for the minority Serbs. That these Serbs as well as Serbia's Serbs subsequently went wild does not alter this central fact — central to the starting of the war and necessarily central to its ending.

As Misha Glenny put it, "The conflict cannot be resolved by formulating policy in response to the atrocities committed by Bosnian Serbs."

Almost nobody wanted to live with the political heat and, in many individual cases, with the personal loathing that came from approving a scheme that appeared to condone and legitimize Serbian "ethnic cleansing." Honesty and consistency demanded that if you took up a distance from the UN plan or repudiated it outright, you had to offer alternative rescue to the wretched Bosnians. The preferred alternative became some sort of military action.

Even at this late date, it could make a difference if the company of nations could give full, unapologetic and unconditional approval to the plan it is striving to sell the Serbs. Vance-Owen is not merely the only game in town. It does the mean job that events have left for diplomacy to do, and it does it better than anyone had a right to expect. The plan meets the fundamental requirement of consulting all the ethnic parties to make a structural change. Croats and Bosnian Muslims have signed on.

Are the Croats smirking? The way that Croatia, declaring independence, abused its local Serbs was critical in ginning up the war — and never drew the criticism it deserved. Croatian land-grabbing in Bosnia, moreover, has largely been obscured by the broader attention given to Serbian atrocities. But it remains necessary and good to have the Croats aboard.

Bosnian Muslims are first in line among those who have suffered grievously in the war. Desperate but calculating, they looked past the plan's defects and accepted it, perhaps first because it formally retains the idea and external borders of a sovereign Bosnian state and second because it provides slim, but the only realistic, hope of territorial recovery and return for the refugees.

The Serbs collectively are denied Greater Serbia, their paranoid dream of collecting almost all Serbs in a single sovereign state: This is a premier achievement of Vance-Owen. Their acceptance would commit Bosnia's Serbs to relinquish territory won at heavy cost; this, too, is an achievement. Yet the plan also provides a jerry-built structure of international and local-Serb control to protect Bosnian Serbs in place.

This is the only way, if there is a way, to ensure that the ending of this war does not light the fuse for the next.

The Washington Post.

A Good Thing Bosnian Serbs Said 'No'

By Kemal Kurspahic

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Thank God they refused! That was my first reaction to the news that the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb parliament had rejected the Vance-Owen peace plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina and called for a referendum on it.

I was afraid they might accept it under the pressure of Slobodan Milosevic, the emperor of "Greater Serbia," who is squeezed by sanctions and scared of bombing. But this time they did not want to listen to their master's warning that rejection of the plan might amount to suicide. Why would they care after their so-called foreign minister, Aleksa Buha, had stated publicly: "For us Serbs, it is better to commit collective suicide than to live with others any longer."

If they had "accepted" the plan, it could have been yet another excuse for the international community to do nothing, and obviously it would have been insincere. To have voted "yes" now would have been just another attempt to buy time in order to complete the seizure and "ethnic cleansing" of Bosnian territory.

Terror continued even after the Bosnian Serbs' leader accepted the plan and while his parliament met. Massacres of civilians in Zepa continued, as did fierce shelling of Sarajevo.

In rejecting the plan, the Bosnian Serbs were at least sincere. They knew that acceptance would mean recognition of Bosnia-Herzegovina as an independent state in its present borders, the disappearance there of any Serbian republic and loss of control over the heavy artillery that makes possible the siege of defenseless towns and genocidal "ethnic cleansing."

Their sincerity in rejecting a last chance for peace should be met by equal sincerity by Bill Clinton: He should take the decisive steps he has promised, including military ones.

Aggressors who for more than a year have expressed their heroism in mass killing, rape, expulsion of a million and a half civilians from their homes and towns, demonstrating their military efficiency only in the total destruction of civilian targets (including my newspaper's building), need to be given a message of resolve to stop their atrocities.

Faced with the Bosnian Serbs' last challenge to what should be international order and leadership, Mr. Clinton has no choice but to act resolutely, as he promised.

Air strikes against Serbian artillery and other military targets, lifting of the arms embargo against the Bosnian army in order to give it a fair chance to defend itself, tightening sanctions against Serbia and maintaining the threat of a war crimes trial would be the most effective means of obtaining a lasting peace.

The bombing of Serbian military targets would deter further adventurism and any attempt to expand aggression into the southern Balkans.

It would also reduce the Serbs' killing power and, together with the air shipment of weapons to Bosnians, substantially balance the forces on the ground. A smaller number of U.S. and other NATO ground troops in Bosnia for prolonged action then would be sufficient.

This demonstration of resolve and leadership might, in the short term, make those who openly mock all international efforts ask — even pray — for a negotiated settlement.

It might also create conditions that would not compel the Bosnians to live with or promote the apartheid proposed in the Vance-Owen plan.

The writer, editor of the Sarajevo daily Oslobodjenje, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

This Visitor Admires French Medicine

By John Gagnon

NEW YORK — It was early morning, just after 2 o'clock. I had recently arrived in Tours to start my sabbatical. I knew only enough French to scan a newspaper and order a meal. My wife, fluent in French, was away.

A pain of extraordinary vividness exploded up my abdomen on the left side. I knew I had to obtain immediate medical help.

I was frightened and disoriented as I looked through the information sheets provided for American students seeking local health care. These were in French and in small type. With increasingly blurred vision, I called a number on the list with a nearby address.

A young woman, a doctor, answered the phone. I somehow communicated that I was in deep trouble, and she responded to the pain and fear in my voice.

With my minimal French I could not be certain, but I understood her to say she would be right over. She arrived within 20 minutes. After a quick examination, she called an ambulance, which came in what seemed only a few minutes.

By this time all of my French had deserted me. I was taken to the emergency room of a nearby hospital, where the staff quickly decided that extensive surgery was needed.

They were not well enough equipped to do it, so I was moved immediately to another hospital where specialists had been alerted.

After a second ambulance ride, I found myself in a second emergency room, where I asked that someone contact my wife, who was arriving on a flight from the United States that morning.

I was gurneyed into an operating room, where a pleasant-faced woman looked down at me and said in English, "I am Dr. Robin, the anesthesiologist."

I awoke at about 4 P.M. in a single room with a tube down my nose and a metal tree above me with bottles and plastic bags of various sizes dripping into the intravenous needles in my wrist and neck. Down the center of my belly I could see an incision about eight to nine inches long, held together by about 40 neat black stitches.

My wife was sitting across the room; she had received a message to call the hospital when her plane landed. She told me my appendix had burst, probably two or three days before the pain that prompted me to call for help.

I spent 11 days in the hospital. During that time the tubes and drains were removed, the intravenous medications were changed and then stopped, and finally the stitches were removed.

I was washed. My bed clothing was changed when necessary. No intravenous bottle was ever empty before being changed, no needle ever missed a vein, no call for assistance went unanswered.

My treatment did not end when I left the hospital. A nurse visited our home daily for 10 days to make sure that the incision was healing properly and to give me shots of anti-coagulants.

This is not a particularly remarkable medical tale. But to an American eye there are some oddities.

A doctor made a house call in the middle of the night to someone who was not her patient. No one asked whether I had health insurance until well after the operation. My hospital stay was much longer than it would have been at home.

The nursing staff was not only skilled, but deeply caring.

The surgery, all of the medical professionals, medications and the hospital stay cost my insurance company about $6,500. The only expenses I paid beyond that bill were for the visiting nurse, one ambulance trip and the post-hospital medications. I have yet to see a bill from the young woman who came in the middle of the night.

My wife called to thank her for saving my life. When asked why she came, she said, "It's my job."

The American health care system touts itself as the best and most advanced in the world, but would I have fared so well had these events happened in the United States?

It is likely that no physician would have come in the night, no hospital would have admitted me without determining first whether I could pay, and no hospital would have transferred a valuable paying customer to another hospital where a more skilled team was available.

Even if I had survived the surgery, I do not think a similar hospital stay in the United States would have been as uncomplicated and — for want of a better word for such a terrible experience — blissful. And doubtless the cost of survival would have been in the tens of thousands of dollars.

Perhaps I was just lucky, and more knowledgeable observers may find statistical and anecdotal evidence of the incompetence of socialist French medicine.

What I do know is that I am alive and that there is more to be learned from the French than lessons in culture and good food and drink. We Americans ought to study how they deliver responsive, skilled, humane and economical health care.

The writer, professor of sociology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, contributed this comment to The New York Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Doric Discovery

ATHENS — A most interesting and important antiquarian discovery was made today [May 9] at Delphi. In the course of the excavations now proceeding under the directions of the French Archaeological School, the workers came upon a building having the form of a small Doric temple, which is believed to be the Thesaurus of the Athenians, mentioned by Pausanias. Five metopes have also been found, on which the figures of Athene, Hercules and Centaurs and many warriors and animals can be distinguished.

1918: Trade Outlook

NEW YORK — Mr. John Wanamaker, in a message to the Carlisle, Pennsylvania, Chamber of Commerce, says: "I believe we can speedily end the war by putting into it forthwith our last dollar, and every pound of mental strength we have. I think wise merchants, and raw material buyers, should not overload themselves with stocks at the present high prices, but should buy sparingly and replenish. It is my belief that the four years after the war are likely to be the most prosperous four years ever known in the United States."

1943: Heaviest Raid

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN NORTH AFRICA — [From our New York edition:] The biggest all-American air raid of the war was staged at noon today [May 9] when an armada of more than 400 planes left North Africa, and blasted the Italian industrial center of Palermo, Sicily. The raid placed the United States on a par with any nation as far as air conflict is concerned. The air fleet staged the heaviest daylight raid ever made from North Africa, carrying a weight of bombs five times greater than that dropped on enemy territory in a single raid since the beginning of the North African campaign six months ago.

CAPITAL MARKETS

Investors Are Feeling Lost In the Mists of Uncertainty

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Financial markets are nervous. The vote May 18 on the Maastricht treaty in Denmark, where polls say the "yes" majority is shrinking, could trigger another currency crisis in Europe if the treaty is rejected a second time. Meanwhile, rising budget deficits in Germany and France are feeding fears that governments may come to look upon faster inflation as the most expedient way of dealing with recession.

In the United States, where the recovery is weaker than expected, confidence is ebbing that President Bill Clinton will be able to deliver on his promise to reduce the budget deficit.

In the foreign exchange market, the dollar remains pinned at around 110 yen thanks to discreet intervention by the Japanese and in Europe is locked in a range of 1.57-1.62 Deutsche marks at a time when the mark itself is weakening against the other major European currencies. The dollar ended the week at 1.5860 DM, barely changed from a week ago.

The second Danish referendum and the French and German deficits are worrisome.

"There's universal pessimism about the outlook for the Deutsche mark," says George Magnus at S.G. Warburg in London, "but investors are losing money waiting for the dollar's recovery.

"Dollar interest rates are too low to bolster the dollar and fears are increasing about President Clinton's ability to produce a recovery," he added. "I'm inclined to the view that before the dollar rises we'll see a shakeout, possibly down to the range of 1.48-1.50 DM."

Jonathan Wilmot at Credit Suisse First Boston in London concurs, saying that the Bundesbank will not allow the mark to weaken against the dollar so long as German inflation remains above 3 percent.

These analysts believe the Bundesbank will remain exceedingly cautious in easing short-term rates so as not to destabilize the mark.

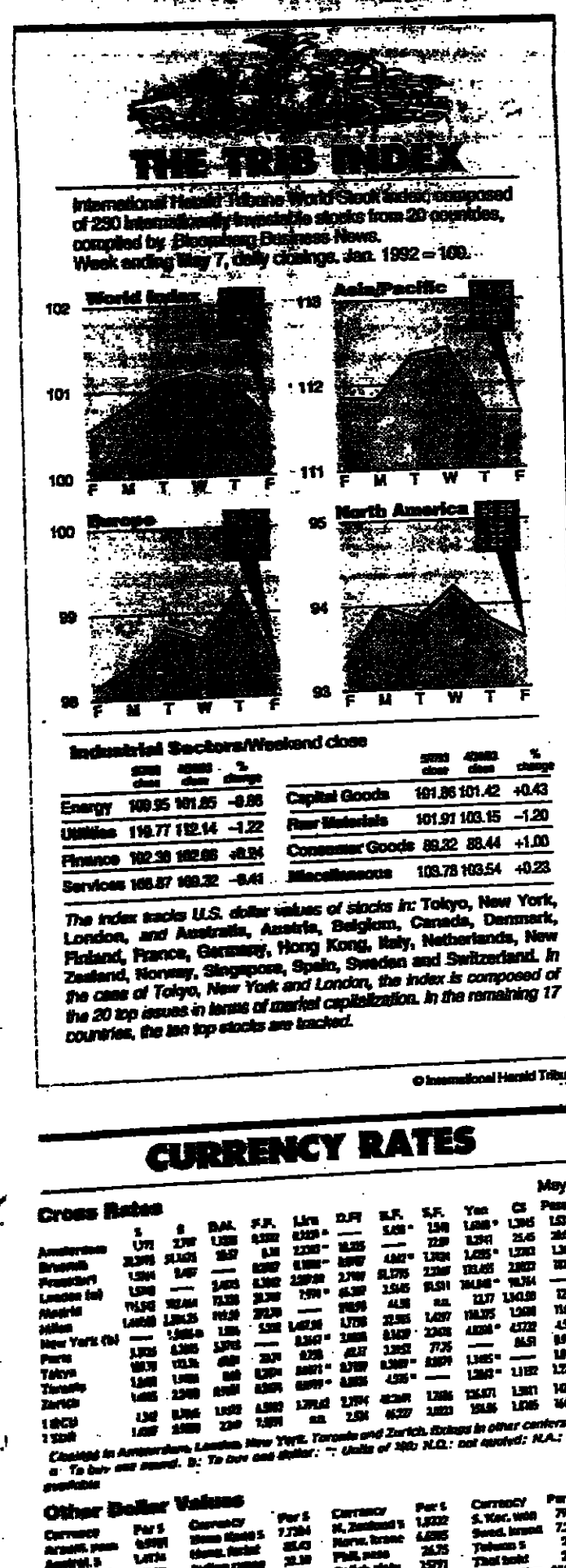
Analysts note that Germany's need for lower interest rates to fight recession is less severe than elsewhere in Europe because German households are among the least indebted in Europe and households as well as industry in Germany do the bulk of their borrowing at fixed rates in contrast to the high level of floating rate debt in, say, Britain.

The environment is not favorable to bond markets: Yields on 10-year government bonds in Germany ended the week at 6.79 percent, unchanged from a week earlier. France recorded a small decline of a one basis point to 7.19 percent, leaving the premium over German rates at 40 basis points; analysts expect this spread to continue narrowing.

But amid the prevailing doubt about the performance of long-term markets, analysts are convinced that come what may — Danish approval or rejection, fiscal prudence or profligacy — short-term rates in Europe will continue to fall.

This view was the driving force behind last week's issue for Caisse Française de Développement. Its 10-year issue of 500 million French francs carried one-year warrants to purchase five-year

See DOUBTS, Page 9



Industrial Sectors/Weekend close

	5/30 close	4/23 close	% change		5/30 close	4/23 close	% change
Energy	109.95	101.85	-0.86	Capital Goods	101.86	101.42	+0.43
Utilities	110.77	112.14	-1.22	Raw Materials	101.97	103.15	-1.20
Finance	102.38	102.66	+0.24	Consumer Goods	89.22	88.44	+1.00
Services	108.87	109.32	-0.41	Miscellaneous	103.78	103.54	+0.23

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. *In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.*

© International Herald Tribune

Bonn Fears A Deeper Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Germany's federal budget deficit is expected to hit a record 69 billion Deutsche marks ($109 billion) in 1993, well above the previously forecast 54.7 billion DM, Finance Minister Theo Waigel said in an interview published Sunday.

"Given the current situation federal borrowing will reach 69 billion marks," he said in the interview with the Welt am Sonntag newspaper.

The federal budget deficit last year was 38.6 billion DM.

Mr. Waigel also said Germany would not be able to achieve its goal of reducing the budget deficit to 26 billion DM by 1995.

"But this is not because of sloppy fiscal policy but costs for unemployment and the weaker economy," he added.

For this year, the Federal Labor Office, which pays unemployment benefits and runs job-training programs, is likely to have a shortfall of 18 billion DM, the minister said.

Meantime, the six-day-old industrial action in Eastern Germany's steel and engineering sector is expected to spread, symbolically, to Western Germany this week as the powerful IG Metall union steps up pressure on employers.

IG Metall said it expected as many as 100,000 engineering workers to take part in rallies and demonstrations at noon Wednesday at Western plants.

IG Metall said it hoped Western workers would down tools for one or two hours in support of the strike over broken promises to raise wages in the East to Western levels.

The action will hit such companies as Siemens, BMW, MAN, Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz.

(AFP, Reuters)

Trade Row Unsettles Asians

Spillover From U.S.-Japan Quarrel Feared

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

JAKARTA — Recent U.S. threats to Japan over trade are causing alarm among Asian officials.

While they understand Washington's frustration at a stubbornly large deficit with Japan, they fear that a hard line may lead to a trade war that would weaken U.S.-Japanese security ties and disrupt stability in Asia and the Pacific.

Since President Bill Clinton put economic issues ahead of security concerns at a tense meeting with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa of Japan last month in Washington, it has become clear to Asian countries that the United States is no longer prepared to insulate defense ties from trade friction.

"As far as America is concerned, it can no more separate the two," said Jusuf Wanandi, chairman of the supervisory board of the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Jakarta who recently returned from meetings in the United States with administration and Congressional officials.

"That is why the economic relationship between the U.S. and Japan must be kept on an even keel, and no confrontation be allowed to develop," he said.

The U.S.-Japan security alliance has been the linchpin of the balance of power in East Asia since the defeat of Japan in World War II.

But Lee Poh Ping, a professor of international relations at the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur, said that with the end of the Soviet threat and the intensification of economic rivalry between America and Japan, "voices on both sides of the Pacific have questioned" the value of the security treaty signed by Washington and Tokyo in 1960.

"Many Americans now question the wisdom of the U.S. defending a country that poses an economic threat," he said.

Mr. Lee said that this was causing apprehension in Japan and other countries of East Asia because Tokyo "needs the treaty as a credible assurance to its Asian neighbors that, despite its enormous economic power and growing influence, it has no intention of embarking on any militaristic path akin to that of the past."

Asian officials worry about a trade war that would weaken U.S.-Japanese security ties.

Asia-Pacific countries — which rely heavily on the United States and Japan for trade, investment and technology — worry that conflict between Washington and Tokyo will undermine the multilateral free trade system that has helped sustain their rapid economic growth over the past two decades.

East Asian countries also are concerned that they will be put in the U.S. firing line — after Japan and China — for running persistent trade surpluses, and that this will strengthen calls for the region to form a negotiating bloc with Japan to resist American pressure.

Nearly all East Asian nations have substantial trade surpluses with the United States. The U.S. market absorbed nearly 23 percent of the region's exports in 1992.

"It is clear that the U.S. government intends to pursue a very robust market opening strategy with its Asian trading partners and that unless the U.S. goes about this in the right way, it risks causing resentment and resistance," the Australian trade minister, Peter Cook, said during a recent visit to East Asia.

Early this month, Japan threatened to retaliate against the United States in response to Washington's charge that Tokyo discriminated against U.S. companies seeking Japanese government construction, architectural and engineering contracts.

A statement issued by the Japanese Foreign Ministry said that while Tokyo was ready to discuss ways of improving its procurement procedures, it would never sit at the negotiation table "as long as unilateral sanctional pressure and a unilateral deadline are in place."

Officials of Asia-Pacific countries suspect that the United States wants to "manage" its trade with Japan and other East Asian countries by setting specific import targets or market shares for U.S. goods and services to cut America's deficits with the region.

Revamped Plan For HDTV Still Bothers U.K.

By Tom Buerkle
International Herald Tribune

BRUSSELS — The European Community will try to revive its high-definition television project at a significantly scaled-down level on Monday, but British resistance still threatens to block the project.

The compromise plan, which requires the backing of all 12 member states, was put forward by the Community's Danish presidency after a stalemate late last year. Then, Britain's opposition to the proposed MAC broadcasting standard prevented the other members from going ahead with a five-year program to promote HDTV at a cost of 500 million European currency units ($621 million).

Acknowledging the rapid technological progress being made toward fully digital systems, Denmark is proposing to abandon MAC as an exclusive standard. MAC is an analog halfway house that offers better picture and sound quality than today's television but falls short of high definition's promise.

Instead, the proposal would direct EC money to promote development of a wide-screen format compatible with high-definition television, with a ratio of screen width to height of 16 to 9. The idea is to build an infrastructure of television sets, programming and broadcasting equipment that will be ready for use when an HDTV standard is available.

The proposal is in line with recent comments by the EC industry commissioner, Martin Bangemann. He indicated that the Community was likely to drop its attempt to develop its own HDTV standard and adopt whatever standard is approved by the United States.

The new proposal also will involve significantly less money, Danish officials said. They declined to give a specific funding target, but EC Commission sources suggested that the plan might call for 60 to 80 million Ecus a year over four years. The money would go to broadcasters and program producers rather than equipment makers, and would cover up to 50 percent of the cost of developing wide-screen programs.

Danish and commission officials expressed hope that reduced funding and the dropping of MAC would win British support when EC telecommunications ministers meet on Monday. But Richard Stagg, the spokesman for Britain's EC mission, said the chances of an agreement were "odds against." The EC effort has focused too much on spending money and not enough on defining precise goals for the project, he said.

"It isn't entirely clear what exactly you're going to get in terms of

See HDTV, Page 9

Morgan Gets A Board Seat At Banesto

Reuters

MADRID — J.P. Morgan's deputy chairman, Roberto Mendoza, will take a seat on the board of Banesto, the troubled Spanish bank said on Sunday.

Morgan is arranging an equity increase of up to 130 billion pesetas ($1.12 billion) for Banesto, whose full name is Banco Español de Crédito SA. The American bank will invest $150 million via its Corsair Partnership in the three-part operation, Banesto said. It said Mr. Mendoza would represent the interests of the Corsair group on Banesto's board.

The bank has been hit by a significant rise in nonperforming loans, and last week announced a zero profit for the first quarter after devoting all its earnings to provisions.

Banesto has said the equity offering responds to Bank of Spain requirements that it improve its capital ratios.

Madrid Notebook

Politicians Hope the Poor Will Inherit

Spain's leading politicians are vying to demonstrate the relative modesty of their personal finances. In a recent radio interview, Felipe González estimated his personal wealth at between $310,000 and $340,000, scant reward for 10 years as prime minister of the world's eighth-richest country. "The truth is, money has never interested me," Mr. González asserted.

Yet it is allegations of financial irregularities against Mr. González's Socialist Party that threaten to interrupt one of Europe's more distinguished political careers. The main beneficiary should be José María Aznar, Mr. González's conservative opponent in Spain's election June 6.

"I doubt I have more than one million pesetas in cash," or $8,600, Mr. Aznar said in reply to Mr. González's disclosures. "I paid a barbaric amount in tax last year," said Mr. Aznar, a tax inspector by training.

At age 40, 11 years younger than Mr. González, Mr. Aznar is paying down a mortgage on an apartment in Madrid, he has no stocks or shares, and admits to owning a few thousand books and a car.

The man who hopes to become Spain's first conservative prime minister since the restoration of democracy thus hopes he has established his humble credentials with voters who are demanding humility and transparency from their political leaders.

Both Mr. Aznar and Mr. González represent the moderate wings of their respective parties and thus have a common inclination towards the political center.

Juan Carlos as Auto-Crat

Spain has recently had the perverse pleasure of watching two of the world's top carmakers, General Motors Corp. and Volkswagen AG, squabble for the managerial services of a previously little-known Spaniard, José Ignacio López de Arriortúa. Spain is short on international business heros, and it enjoyed Mr. López's rapid rise from obscurity to the status of world's most sought-after executive.

But the struggle between GM and VW opened many wounds, and the final price Volkswagen had to pay to win Mr. López's loyalties remains unclear. Rumors persist that it has promised to fulfil a boyhood dream and build a car plant in Mr. López's home town of Amorabieta, in the Basque country.

Denials from VW have failed to fully quell the rumors. In mid-April, Mr. López and Ferdinand Piëch, VW's chairman, had a series of talks with industrial groups in the region, and were subsequently received in private audience by King Juan Carlos.

But two weeks later, fulfilling a previous engagement, the king visited GM's headquarters in Detroit.

"Both GM and VW have very important investments in Spain," said one analyst in the sector, "and perhaps the king did not want to appear to show any favor. It would not have been very good for the country."

The Common-Sense Party

The temptation to draw a parallel between the Spanish general election and the recent vote in France is compelling, if misleading. The Spanish election is a far closer-run affair, and the electoral system will produce a coalition rather that a thumping victory for either conservatives or Socialists.

The key to this future coalition should be the center-right regional grouping from Catalonia, Convergència i Unió, known as CiU. And the price for CiU's support will be considerable influence over the economic policy of the next government.

"CiU will be very good for the economy," said Antonio Bulido, chief economist at FG Inversiones Bursátiles. "It will introduce the structural measures necessary for future Spanish competitiveness, it is very pro-European, and it will implement an orthodox fiscal policy." Or in the briefer words of another commentator: "The Catalans will bring a lot of common sense to government."

Brian McGarry

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Dividend Notice

At the Annual General Meeting held on April 30, 1993, the shareholders decided the payment of a dividend of ECU 5.75 per share of the compartment ECU Bond Fund, payable on or after May 14, 1993 to shareholders on record on April 30, 1993 against surrender of coupon N° 2. The shares will be quoted ex-dividend as from April 30, 1993.

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L-2955 Luxembourg

By order of the Board of Directors

IMF Battle Looms in Manila

$450 Million Loan Tied to Transfer of Debts

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — The Philippine government's bid to rescue its struggling economy is making strong progress, but a showdown looms with the International Monetary Fund, which has gradually lost patience with what is known as the sick man of Asia.

Continued IMF support, in the form of a $450 million World Bank loan package, hinges on the Philippine congress passing a bill to shift the central bank's crippling debts to the national government's books. The IMF also wants the government to create a central monetary authority with greater autonomy to steer the economy.

"We don't assume the proposal will get through," says Christopher Browne, the IMF's senior representative in Manila. "We will be delighted if it does, but if it doesn't, I don't think the bank will be extending its loans." The package is now being debated in congress, and a decision is required by the IMF by June 30.

"The bottom line is we've been here too long. We've done 21 programs here, more than anywhere else except Haiti," said Mr. Browne. "This was one of the booming economies of Asia. But when you've been going down for 20 years, you can't turn around in five months."

Talks between Manila and the IMF over a new financing package were delayed by three months and then bogged down in late April when the IMF voiced fears that an apparent shortfall in government revenue would double Manila's projected deficit to 25.6 billion pesos ($983 million).

The IMF is pushing President Fidel V. Ramos's government to trim expenditures and greatly increase revenues, while working harder to reduce inflation, which has already fallen to an annual rate of just under 8 percent from a 1991 high of 19 percent.

The IMF lauds many of Mr. Ramos's efforts to reinvigorate the economy, which include floating the peso; requesting, and getting, emergency powers to tackle the country's abysmal power shortages; speeding a privatization program; lowering import restrictions; easing foreign investment; moving to open the banking sector to foreign entrants and signaling an attack on the country's numerous monopolies.

"President Ramos has shown he's willing to do the difficult things," said Mr. Browne.

But the powerful lending body fears the government's unrealistically high near-term growth targets (4-6 percent) and attempts at pump-priming will reignite inflation (the government's target is 7-8 percent), scuppering much of the considerable economic progress made so far.

"We still think they have to tackle some difficult budget issues," said Mr. Browne. "We've given them specific areas, but it's much tougher than they wanted and will require some tricky political manuevering."

"We more than anyone want the next IMF program to be the last, but I wanted more facts on the table," said the finance secretary, Ramon del Rosario Jr., of his decision to delay talks with the IMF. "April 15 is a national tax payment date and I'm sure we'll be much

See MANILA, Page 9

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CURRENCY RATES

May 7

Cross Rates

	$	£	DM	F.F.	Lire	D.Fl	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.771	2.799	1.1268	0.3322	0.1133 *	—	3.458 *	1.348	1.6888 *	1.395	1.5319 *
Brussels	32.205	51.021	20.57	6.04	2.1202 *	18.225	—	24.59	30.741	25.45	27.865 *
Frankfurt	1.3041	2.057	0.8287	—	0.1561 *	13.417	4.042 *	1.7924	1.4255 *	1.2703	1.364 *
London (a)	1.5795	—	0.4859	0.1962	0.0665 *	7.8705	2.3705	1.0507	1.2488 *	1.1127	1.1952
Madrid	115.55	182.444	73.333	29.578	7.576 *	45.307	13.545	59.511	90.868 *	79.574	—
Milan	1.4828	1.2835	769.59	309.79	—	1958.9	44.38	n.a.	1167.75	1.3938	1168.8
New York (b)	—	1.5868	1.1836	1.1202	0.3567 *	2.3888	0.7409 *	2.3431	1.0294 *	0.717	0.8528
Paris	3.3925	5.3585	3.3702	—	0.3185 *	22.57	6.7452	7.775	—	2.4.51	3.9728
Tokyo	138.79	219.36	82.9	30.71	8.0871 *	5.7189	0.3809 *	0.8859	1.3455 *	—	1.071 *
Toronto	1.2585	1.9888	0.7518	0.2784	0.0899 *	0.8855	0.2555 *	—	1.2563 *	1.1102	1.2288 *
Zurich	1.4465	2.2868	0.8645	0.3202	1.3762	2.3764	43.2668	1.2836	124.871	1.1611	143.446
1 ECU	1.242	1.9636	1.0422	0.3862	1.2.1.1	2.531	46.227	1.2823	119.86	1.0765	164.272
1 XDR	1.4697	2.3233	1.233	0.4571	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers. a: To buy one pound. b: To buy one dollar. *: Units of 100. N.Q.: not quoted. N.A.: not available.*

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9997	Hong Kong $	7.7284	N. Zealand $	1.8222	S. Kor. won	776.80
Austral. $	1.4574	Hung. forint	85.43	Norw. krone	6.8285	Saud. riyal	7.2854
Austr. sch.	11.88	Indian rupee	30.10	Pak. rupee	26.75	Taiwan $	25.64
Brazil cr.	88.88	Indon. rupiah	1895.97	Polish zloty	1.5771	Thai baht	25.22
Brazil cr.	0.0473	Irish £	0.6625	Port. escudo	144.25	Turkish lira	9562.00
Chilean peso	0.759	Israeli shek.	3.1625	Russian ruble	697.00	UAE dirham	3.6715
Colom. peso	668.97	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2894	Saudi riyal	3.7495	Venez. bolfvr.	64.50
Czech. koruna	30.647	Malay. ring.	2.565	Slovak $	1.6703		
Finn. markka	5.3888	Mex. peso	3.147	S. Afr. rand	3.1486		
Greek drac.	204.30						

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.5928	1.5917	1.5902	Canadian dollar	1.2580	1.2762	1.2784
Deutschemark	1.5868	1.5857	1.5825	Japanese yen	118.23	118.30	118.34
Swiss franc	1.4528	1.4507	1.4529				

Source: ING Bank (Amsterdam, London); Bank Paribas (Paris); Banque Commerciale du Maroc (Casablanca); Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur (Paris); Banque Paribas Canada (Toronto); Bank Leumi (Tel Aviv); Bank Hapoalim (Tel Aviv); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Dresdner Bank (Frankfurt); Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino (Milan); Nordbanken (Stockholm); Österreichische Länderbank (Vienna); Union Bank of Switzerland (Zurich); Reuters and AP.

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WEEKLY INTERNATIONAL BOND PRICES

Provided by Credit Suisse First Boston Limited, London. Tel: 322 40 00. Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors. May 7

Dollar Straights

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy

Governments/ Supranationals

Pound Sterling

Issuer	Con	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy

Global Corporates

Dollar Zeros

Issuer	Mat	Price	Yld	Spd Trsy

High Yielding Debt

Floating Rate Notes

Issuer & Mat	Price	Cr. Con.

Canadian Dollars

Deutsche Marks

Ecus

Pounds

Yen

Dollars

MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, May 7.

NEW YORK (AP)— The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) on Friday.

MUTUAL

هدية من الأهرام

New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Price end week	Terms
Floating Rate Notes						
CSFB Finance	$200	2003	⅛	100	—	Below 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5⅝%, maximum 10%. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Finance for Danish Industry	$100	1994	libor	100.10	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations $100,000. (Lehman Brothers)
Goldman Sachs Group	$100	2003	libor	99¾	—	Interest will be the 6-month Libor. Minimum interest 5⅝%, maximum 9%. Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
IMI Bank Int'l	$100	1998	⅜	99¼	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Morgan Stanley Int'l.)
Europaeische Hypotheken Bank	DM 175	2003	7¾	100.95	—	Interest will be a fixed 7¾% until 1995, thereafter 12½ less the 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 1.45%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Europaeische Hypotheken Bank	DM 100	2003	7¾	101.20	—	Interest will be a fixed 7¾% until 1995, thereafter 12½ less the 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with above-mentioned issue, raising total to 275 million marks. Fees 1.45%. (Deutsche Bank.)
Bradford & Bingley Building Society	£100	1996	0.15	100	—	Over 3-month Libor. Reoffered at 99.475. Noncallable. Fees 0.675%. Denominations £10,000. (S.G. Warburg Securities.)
European Investment Bank	ITL 200,000	1996	¼	100.05	—	Below 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 400 billion. Fees 0.20%. (Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino.)
Fixed-Coupons						
BASF Brasileira	$ 40	1998	9¼	99.55	—	Noncallable. Fees 1%. Denominations $10,000. (Deutsche Bank.)
Nissan Int'l Finance	$100	1998	5⅛	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations $1 million. (IBJ Int'l.)
Eurofima	DM 500	1998	6¾	101.35	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Dresdner Bank.)
General Electric Capital Corp.	£100	1998	7½	101.048	—	Reoffered at 99.448. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Goldman Sachs Int'l.)
SmithKline Beecham Capital	£100	1998	7¾	101.095	—	Reoffered at 99.52. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Lehman Brothers.)
WestLB Finance	£150	2003	8½	101.436	—	Reoffered at 99.786. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Credit Suisse First Boston.)
Caisse Française de Développement	FF 500	2003	3¾	99.91	—	Reoffered at 99.41. Noncallable. Also 500,000 warrants, exercisable until June 1994 into French government bonds due 1998, to yield 6.30%. Fees not disclosed. (J.P. Morgan.)
Council of Europe	FF 1,600	2000	7¼	99.89	100.80	Noncallable. Fees 0.30%. (S.G. Warburg.)
Saint-Gobain Nederland	FF 1,000	2000	7½	101.313	99.20	Reoffered at 99.788. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banque Nationale de Paris.)
Spain	FF 6,000	2008	7½	97.06	96.90	Noncallable. Fees 0.375%. (Crédit Commercial de France.)
Deutsche Bank Finance	ITL 300,000	1998	10¾	101.469	99.70	Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Banco d'America e d'Italia.)
KFW Int'l Finance	ITL 75,000	1998	10.60	102.15	100.20	Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to 300 billion lire. Fees 1⅝%. (Banca Commerciale Italiana.)
Swedish Export Credit	ITL 150,000	2000	10¾	101.325	99.50	Reoffered at 99¾. Noncallable. Fees 1⅝%. (Credito Italiano.)
Abbey National Treasury Services	C$ 125	1996	7	100.575	99.05	Reoffered at 99.30. Noncallable. Fees 1½%. (Wood Gundy.)
Newfoundland Province	C$ 50	2003	8¾	100.475	—	Reoffered at 98.90. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total to C$150 million. Fees 2%. (ScotiaMcLeod.)
South Australian Government Financing Authority	Aus$ 100	2003	7¾	100.65	98.60	Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Hambros Bank.)
Equity-Linked						
Daewoo Electronics	$ 70	2008	2¾	100	—	Redeemable par in 1994. Convertible at 14,000 won per share, an 8% premium, and at 769.80 won per dollar. Fees 2½%. (Baring Brothers & Co.)
Koninklijke Boskalis Westminster	DF 80	2000	5¾	100	—	Noncallable. Convertible at 34.50 guilders per share, a 14.62% premium. Fees 2⅛%. (ABN Amro.)

The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, May 10-14

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

Asia-Pacific

• **May 10** **Tokyo** Japanese machine tool orders for March. Forecast: Over 30 percent fall on the year.
Hong Kong Gross domestic product for fourth-quarter 1992. Outlook: Figures to show real annual economic growth of 5 to 5.5 percent.
Sydney Reserve Bank of Australia's March money supply report due out this week. Forecast: Credit aggregate seen dropping 0.1 percent after 0.5 percent gain in February.
• **May 11** **Tokyo** Japanese imported vehicle sales for April. Outlook: Sales to be down or unchanged.
Canberra Australian retail sales for March. Forecast: Rise of about 0.7 percent after a 0.1 percent decline in February.
• **May 12** **Tokyo** Japanese bank deposits and lending in April. Forecast: Slight decline in deposits and slight rise in loans.
• **May 13**
Sydney Westpac Bank-Melbourne Institute leading indicator on the Australian economy for March. Forecast: Rise of 0.5 percent after a 0.8 percent increase in February.
Hong Kong Results of government business survey for first quarter of 1993. Outlook: Likely to show continued confidence in economy's performance.
• **May 14** **Tokyo** Michel Camdessus, IMF managing director, to hold news conference.
Earnings expected Australia & New Zealand Bank.
• **May 15** **Seoul** South Korea's Customs Office to release trade figures for April. Forecast: Exports up by at least 6 percent from March but trade deficit persists.

Europe

• **May 10** **Paris** Bank of France securities repurchase tender. Outlook: No cuts in interest rates expected. 19.£ billion francs expiring.
Paris Cabinet meeting to discuss supplementary budget. Outlook: General tax raises, Bank of France reforms and new GATT propositions expected.
London U.K. March credit business. Forecast: A rise of £90 million, after £49 million increase in February.
Basel Group of 10 bank governors hold two-day monthly meeting at the Bank for International Settlements.
• **May 11** **Paris** French Finance Minister Edmond Alphandéry holds press conference on Bank of France reforms.
Amsterdam Dutch April consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.4 percent in month and up 2.2 percent in year.
• **May 12** **Brussels** EC Monetary Committee hold two-day meeting. Agenda: Final draft of the review of the European exchange rate mechanism.
Geneva Ruling council of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
Frankfurt Bundesbank securities repurchase allocation expected at about 9:30 A.M. Funds expiring: 80.8 billion Deutsche marks.
• **May 13** **Madrid** Spanish April consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent in month and up 4.4 percent in year.
Stockholm Swedish April consumer price index. Forecast: Up 0.3 percent in month and up 5 percent in year.
Paris Bank of France repo tender. Outlook: Possible cuts in key interest rates, 15.4 billion francs expiring.
Milan Auction of 1.5 trillion lire of 7-year floating rate bonds.
Toronto EC Trade Commissioner Sir Leon Brittan represents EC at two-day General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade meeting.
• **May 14** **Copenhagen** Meeting of European Community environment ministers.

The Americas

• **May 10** **Washington** Federal Reserve System reports March consumer credit. Forecast: An increase of $233 million.
Mexico City The government is expected to announce the winner among five bidders for the real state company Paradores de Tabasco, which controls the Holiday Inn Hotel in the southeastern state of Tabasco.
Santiago Unions at Chile's state-owned Chuquicamata copper mine to decide what action to take in response to dismissal of 24 workers on Thursday.

San Jose, California Apple Computer Inc. holds software developers' conference.
New York Zurich Reinsurance Center Holdings Inc., formed by Zurich Insurance Co. and its 74 percent-owned Center Reinsurance Holdings Ltd. unit, is prepared to raise about $265 million in an initial public offering this week.
Rockville, Maryland A U.S. Food and Drug advisory committee consider's Abbott Labs' Biaxin drug for use in AIDS patients.
• **May 11** **Washington** National Association of Realtors reported their first-quarter housing affordability index.
Sao Paulo The Central Bank's weekly auction of government debt in the form of Central Bank Bonds. Outlook: Yield on 28-day notes expected to drop slightly from last week.
Ottawa The Bank of Canada sets its discount rate.
Rockville, Maryland U.S. Food & Drug advisory committee consider's use of Miles Inc.'s Gamimune N drug in HIV-infected children.
New York Sotheby's two-day auction of impressionist paintings includes Paul Cezanne's "Still Life with Apples" and Henri Matisse's "Fatima: A Mulatto."
• **May 12** **Washington** Producer price index for April. Forecast: PPI and ex-food and energy prices increased 0.2 percent.
New York Chief Brazilian debt negotiator, Pedro Malan, scheduled to meet with committee of creditor banks. Outlook: Bank officials say agreement could come this month.
Fort Lauderdale, Florida Eastman Kodak holds its annual meeting. Christopher Steffen, who resigned as CFO after just 11 weeks, remains on the company's ballot for a seat on the board, although Kodak says it is asking shareholders to ignore that.
• **May 13** **Washington** Consumer price index for April. Forecast: CPI increased 0.2 percent.
Washington Retail sales for April. Forecast: 1.1 percent increase.
Dearborn, Michigan Ford Motor Co. expected to announce the names of its new compact cars that will go into production about one year from now at its Kansas City plant.
Pittsburgh International exposition for new products, commonly called the invention convention, is held. Through May 15.
• **May 14** **Washington** Industrial production and capacity utilization for April. Forecast: Production increased 0.4 percent with capacity utilization at 80.2 percent.
Washington March business inventories and sales. Forecast: 0.5 percent increase.

China Moves to Block New Stock, Bond Issues

Bloomberg Business News

HONG KONG — The Chinese government has moved to block all new stock and bond issues until its 1993 treasury bond issue has been fully subscribed, the South China Morning Post reported Sunday.

Sluggish sales of state treasury bonds forced China last week to extend the expiry dates on the bonds from March 1.

Now it has decided to put a damper on the competition by issuing a circular saying that there are to be no public offerings of debt or equity until state bonds have been completely sold.

China plans to issue 30 billion yuan ($5.26 billion) in state bonds in 1993. The increased pressure to sell quotas of the bonds has not helped sales. Bond sales have yielded only 4 billion yuan, less than 15 percent of the targeted total, the paper said.

By way of example, Shanghai had only sold 250 million yuan of its bonds by the end of March. It is supposed to sell 1.75 billion yuan worth of bonds this year, according to the official China Daily.

The country's bond markets are feeling the pinch. Prices of bonds have fallen below their face value at most trading centers and bond trading volume has fallen since June.

Part of the problem is the country's two booming stock exchanges, which offer a quicker return to investors. And state bonds aren't necessarily the best buy.

Separately, the Post reported that the government is reconsidering the ways it has directed the flow of foreign funds.

Last Week's Markets

All figures are as of close of trading Friday.

Stock Indexes

	May 5	Apr. 30	Ch'ge
United States			
DJ Indus.	3437.19	3,427.55	+ 0.28 %
DJ Util.	241.24	239.36	+ 0.79 %
DJ Trans.	1,571.48	1,592.84	— 1.34 %
S & P 100	407.98	407.12	+ 0.21 %
S & P 500	442.31	440.19	+ 0.48 %
S & P Ind	508.99	504.70	+ 0.85 %
NYSE Cp	244.68	243.46	+ 0.50 %
Britain			
FTSE 100	2,793.70	2,813.10	— 0.69 %
FT 30	2,189.50	2,221.40	— 1.44 %
Japan			
Nikkei 225	20,811.	20,919.	— 0.52 %
Germany			
DAX	1,611.92	1,627.19	— 0.94 %
Hong Kong			
Hang Seng	6,798.34	6,830.51	— 0.47 %
World			
MSCIP	562.40	556.40	+ 1.08 %

World Index From Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l.

Money Rates

	May 7	Apr. 30
United States		
Discount rate	3.00	3.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00
Federal funds rate	2 11/16	3⅛
Japan		
Discount	2½	2½
Call money	3⅛	3 3/16
3-month interbank	3⅛	3 3/16
Germany		
Lombard	8½	8½
Call money	7¾	7.90
3-month interbank	7.60	7¾
Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	5½	6⅛
3-month interbank	6.00	6⅛

Gold	May 7	Apr. 30	Ch'ge
London p.m. fix.$	357.50	354.30	+ 0.90 %

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MANILA: *IMF Showdown Looms Over Major Loan*

(Continued from first finance page)

closer to the targets when we see how much money came in."

While the two sides have room to negotiate on specific macroeconomic targets, the IMF is giving no quarter on the central bank debt issue, which first arose in 1986 when the bank assumed as domestic debt much of the borrowing excesses of the Marcos years by public and private companies.

Shouldering an additional foreign debt burden of about 116 billion pesos led to heavy central bank losses, which recently stabilized at about 22 billion pesos a year. The deficits have been financed by interest-free deposits from the national government, largely through the inflationary issuance of Treasury bills, and a rescheduling of foreign loans.

According to a CS First Boston (Hong Kong) Ltd. report on the issue, the central bank's losses "render monetary control ineffective and contribute to a high consolidated public-sector deficit, which causes high interest rates and prevents a properly valued exchange rate."

The IMF and the Ramos government agree that transferring the central bank's medium- and long-term debt, of about 300 billion pesos, to the national government will force greater fiscal discipline on the government.

And both believe lower interest rates will be possible because a central bank with greater monetary policy latitude will able to reduce a 25 percent reserve requirement it imposes on local banks. The 4 percent deposit rate paid on reserves is a significant factor in high financial intermediation costs in the Philippines.

However, the government still needs to convince populist members of the congress, whose support ...eded for a majority and who rejected the bill just before Christmas. Details of exactly how much debt will be transferred and how the central monetary authority will be recapitalized are now being negotiated to meet the IMF's June 30 deadline, according to local newspaper reports.

"There is greater receptiveness for economic reform in congress. People realize overseas aid money will not be flowing into the country in the way it did during (former president) Corazon C. Aquino's time," said Dante Canlas, deputy director of the National Economic and Development Authority.

BUILDERS: *A Closed Industry Embarrasses Japan*

(Continued from page 1)

it's rigged, right from the top," he said. "You feel like saying, 'Aha! Gotcha!'"

Japanese press reports, as well as public statements by Japanese construction executives themselves, have revealed that the construction industry — both local Yamanashi firms and big national contractors, — provided a major source of funds for Mr. Kanemaru, head of the ruling party's largest faction.

In March, the 78-year-old Mr. Kanemaru was indicted for evading taxes on $16.7 million in income, after prosecutors discovered he was hoarding millions of dollars in bonds, gold and cash.

A few days ago, the U.S. government launched an offensive to pry open the Japanese construction market. The trade representative, Mickey Kantor, announced that unless Tokyo took action within 60 days to improve access for U.S. contractors, Japanese companies may be banned from participating in U.S. public works projects.

Even Japanese who condemn the U.S. threats as improper bullying concede that Washington's case has merit, especially in the light of the Kanemaru scandal.

In Yamanashi, Mr. Kanemaru's influence extended even to private construction contracts. Kenji Maeda, president of Maeda Construction Co., acknowledged at a recent news conference that his company gave money to Mr. Kanemaru for helping to win a contract to build the Sunpark Akeno Lakewood Golf Club.

"We meant the money as a kind of commission to Kanemaru," Mr. Maeda said.

Certainly, what goes on in the construction sector in Yamanashi prefecture represents the extreme case of a closed or rigged market in Japan. In many other sectors, including computers, U.S. companies enjoy profitable business opportunities in Japan.

But at least some of the factors that hinder foreign companies in construction can be found in other sectors, especially such heavily regulated areas as telecommunications, medical equipment and financial services, where bureaucrats with seemingly limitless and arbitrary powers set the rules.

A U.S. diplomat in Tokyo said: "Overregulation in the market encourages companies to go with politicians, to lean on the bureaucracy, to accomplish what in most countries is accomplished via the normal market mechanism. And that breeds an environment where corruption can thrive."

Bureaucratic power certainly plays a big role in the construction industry. Unlike the United States, where most public works are open to bids from qualified companies, Japan uses a system in which officials designate a limited number of bidders for each project.

In theory, the system is designed to weed out contractors that might perform shoddy work. In practice, critics say, it results in companies jockeying for selection by funneling money to politicians who exercise influence over the bureaucrats in the Ministry of Construction or in local government offices.

The ministry has put forward a proposal to overhaul bidding rules, but most experts describe the changes as modest.

DOUBTS: *Markets Are Nervous*

(Continued from first finance page)

government notes at a yield of 6.3 percent.

In effect, the borrower got the jump on the French futures exchange, which last week announced that it would launch on June 17 a new medium-term contract based on three-to-five year government paper.

The current yield on five-year debt is 6.71 percent. Holders paid 236 francs for each warrants, so the yield would have to fall to 6 percent for them to break even.

The coupon on the CFD bond was set at 3.75 percent and the paper, sold in units of 10,000 francs, was set at a discount of 9,941 francs. This package price comprised 7,581 francs for the ex-warrant bond and 2,360 francs for 10 warrants. One hundred warrants are needed to purchase 1 million francs worth of five-year notes.

The ex-warrant bond was priced to yield 8 basis points more than the prevailing yield on 10-year government debt. By end-week, the lead manager, J.P. Morgan, said the paper was trading to yield 7.27 percent, or 7 basis points more than the benchmark. The warrants were quoted at 225 francs.

The bulk of the issue was sold in Switzerland where investors are subject to a domestic tax on interest income but not on capital gains. This explains the relative indifference to the stated coupon — it simply means a lower tax liability — and the big appetite for the warrants.

The issuer is fully hedged on the warrants and estimated that its all-in cost was about 10 basis points cheaper than if it had arranged a classic straight bond.

HDTV:
EC's New Plan

(Continued from first finance page)

net benefit to the European electronics industry," he said.

The breakdown of support and opposition has ironic overtones. France and the Netherlands, whose electronics giants Thomson SA and Philips Electronics NV will not receive funding under the plan, have been firmly in favor while Britain, whose strong television programming industry would stand to gain from the plan, has resisted it.

GPA Reported At the Brink

International Herald Tribune

Bank creditors of GPA, the troubled Irish aircraft-leasing company, have begun selling the company's debt at steeply discounted prices, apparently in anticipation of a filing by the company for protection from its creditors, according to British news reports Sunday.

The reports said about a dozen of GPA's secured creditors had sold their holdings, mostly to U.S. "vulture funds" that speculate in the debt of deeply troubled companies.

One report, in the Sunday Observer, said that the sales were made to protect the banks before GPA seeks protection from its creditors under an Irish bankruptcy law similar to Chapter 11 in the United States. It said GPA could seek protection as early as this week.

GPA has been scrambling to restructure its finances since a $1 billion equity issue flopped before launch a year ago.

Euromarts At a Glance

Eurobond Yields

	May 7	Apr. 30	Yr high	Yr low
U.S. $, long term	6.40	7.23	8.12	6.33
U.S. $, medm term	5.98	7.07	7.68	5.73
U.S. $, short term	5.33	5.90	6.5	05.28
Pounds sterling	7.93	7.66	8.36	7.16
French francs	7.54	7.58	8.76	7.48
Italian lire	10.73	10.48	12.96 1	0.61
Danish kroner	8.19	8.43	10.81	8.15
Swedish kronor	9.12	9.45	11.32	9.12
ECU, long term	7.81	7.81	8.84	7.69
ECU, medm term	7.56	7.76	8.82	7.46
Can. $	7.73	7.85	8.48	7.64
Aus. $	7.20	7.15	8.79	7.04
N.Z. $	7.65	7.47	8.23	7.46
Yen	4.78	5.81	5.89	3.96

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Weekly Sales

May 6

Primary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	445.50	592.10	580.00	1,299.70
Convert.	—	—	—	—
FRNs	81.50	68.00	146.50	—
ECP	3,178.60	2,282.50	5,716.70	3,222.90
Total	3,725.60	2,942.60	6,443.20	4,522.60

Secondary Market

	Cedel $	Cedel Non$	Euroclear $	Euroclear Non$
Straights	6,936.20	20,983.0	20,281.20	24,581.8
Convert.	376.90	390.0	1,404.80	1,050.4
FRNs	2,333.30	1,426.20	8,558.70	3,387.9
ECP	4,929.90	8,598.90	4,013.90	23,895.2
Total	14,576.30	31,398.10	34,258.70	52,914.40

Source: Euroclear, Cedel.

Libor Rates

May 7

	1-month	3-month	6-month
U.S. $	3⅛	3 3/16	3¼
Deutsche mark	7¾	7 9/16	7¼
Pound sterling	5⅝	6	6 1/16
French franc	7 15/16	7 11/16	7¼
ECU	8 5/16	8 3/16	7 15/16
Yen	3¼	3¼	3 5/16

Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.

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l'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE ORDINAIRE

qui se tiendra le 18 mai 1993 à 10.00 heures en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg, pour délibérer sur le suivant:

ORDRE DU JOUR

1) Rapports du Conseil d'Administration et du Réviseur d'Entreprises;
2) Approbation de l'état des actifs nets et de l'état des opérations au 31 décembre 1992; affectation du résultat;
3) Décharge à donner aux Administrateurs;
4) Nominations statutaires;
5) Divers.

Aucun quorum n'est requis pour les points à l'ordre du jour de l'assemblée générale annuelle et les décisions seront prises à la majorité des actions présentes ou représentées à l'assemblée.
Pour être admis à l'assemblée, les propriétaires d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs actions cinq jours francs avant l'assemblée aux guichets de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Le Conseil d'Administration

MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

Fund	Bid	Ask
MuGA t	10.85	11.39
MuMD t	11.41	12.19
MuMA t	11.43	12.33
MuMS r	9.87	10.10
MuNY t	11.09	11.64
MuNC t	12.04	12.60
MuSC t	12.33	12.97
MuTN t	10.68	11.16
MuVA t	11.96	12.36
MuWY t	11.77	12.36
MFS Lifetime:		
CapG t	14.36	14.36
EmgG t	15.16	15.16
Gold t	5.94	5.94
Grwth t	7.86	7.86
GvSc t	18.27	18.29
HiInc t	6.18	6.18
IntBd t	9.82	9.82
MuBd t	8.92	8.92
Sect t	14.27	14.27
TotRt t	11.83	11.83
Wrld t	14.12	14.12
MIM Funds:		
BdInc	9.22	NL
StkInc	10.27	NL
StkGr	10.62	NL
StkAp	14.97	NL
MML IC Funds:		
AstAll	13.53	14.34
FxdInc	10.93	11.48
Intl	16.78	17.60
MidSC	10.90	11.20
MSB Fd	16.95	NL
Mackenzie Grp:		
AdjGv p	9.93	10.00
AmFd p	13.06	13.79
CAMu p	10.40	11.00
Canad p	9.20	9.57
FixIn p	10.60	10.98
Global	10.25	11.41
GrInc p	9.45	9.92
LtdMu	10.46	10.75
NY Mu	10.14	10.65
NtMu p	10.16	10.67
NAmer p	6.94	7.30
IvyGr p	15.12	16.00
IvyGrI p	9.26	9.82
IvyIntl	21.73	22.86
MainSt C	12.55	12.78
MainSt p	19.43	20.40
Mainstay Funds:		
CapAp t	17.83	17.83
Conv t	13.85	13.85
CraBd t	7.74	7.74
EqInx	13.13	13.89
GlbI t	10.19	10.38
Govt t	8.75	8.75
NPaGld t	9.37	9.37
TxFB t	10.38	10.38
TotRt t	14.67	14.61
Val t	14.88	14.88
Managers Funds:		
CapAp	21.87	NL
IntEq	17.53	NL
IntFI	20.37	NL
SGIF	19.71	NL
IntMun	21.10	NL
SI FxI	21.25	NL
FxdInc	22.32	NL
Mariner Funds:		
FxdInc	10.21	10.77
NY TF	11.98	12.49
TF Eq	12.36	12.88
MrkTwS	9.77	10.12
MrkTwP	10.40	10.70
Marshall Funds:		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merrill Lynch:		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fund	Bid	Ask
FFTA	16.36	17.30
[illegible]	12.47	13.26
[illegible]	10.19	10.61
[illegible]	10.92	11.40
[illegible]	12.39	13.25
GrIRA	16.61	17.76
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MNYA	10.87	11.34
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
PacA	19.41	20.97
PA MA	11.21	11.71
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ST GA p	9.73	9.88
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TX MA	10.96	11.42
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AZMB t	10.91	10.91
[illegible]	12.42	12.42
DavIB t	22.36	22.36
CAMB t	12.88	12.88
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
CalTB t	12.12	12.12
DrogB t	11.95	11.95
EurB t	11.57	11.57
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLMB t	10.73	10.73
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FdGrB t	9.26	9.26
GlAsB t	12.56	12.56
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GrIncB t	14.81	14.81
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
IntHB t	11.77	11.77
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MNMB	10.71	10.71
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
MuB t	10.13	10.13
[illegible]	11.15	11.15
NYMB t	12.12	12.12
NCMB t	10.55	10.55
OHMB t	10.87	10.87
PacB t	18.98	18.98
PA MB	11.31	11.31
[illegible]	12.98	12.98
ST GB t	8.73	8.73
[illegible]	14.82	14.82
SDvB t	13.36	13.36
TechB t	4.98	4.98
TX MB	10.96	10.96
[illegible]	9.16	9.16
[illegible] Fds:		
[illegible]	11.12	NL
[illegible]	[illegible]	NL
[illegible]	[illegible]	NL
[illegible]	[illegible]	NL
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midwest:		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Fund	Bid	Ask
FxInT	22.19	22.19
GwthT	25.47	25.47
IntEqT	21.99	21.99
[illegible]	18.72	18.72
OhTFT	21.78	21.78
[illegible]	21.14	21.14
MontrGld	12.18	12.82
MontrSt p	17.95	18.98
Montgomery Fds:		
EmgMk	16.40	16.40
ShDur	10.21	10.21
SmCap	15.75	15.75
MG Fixed	10.38	NL
MG Muni	11.10	NL
MorKg p	13.07	14.40
More Stan Instit:		
ActCtry	10.81	NL
Asian	15.30	NL
Bal	10.71	NL
EmGr	14.15	NL
EmMkt	11.63	NL
EqGr	11.55	NL
FxdInc	10.97	NL
GlFxIn	11.35	NL
Hi Yld	10.47	NL
IntlEq	13.92	NL
ValEq	12.48	NL
MuirCAT	16.73	17.52
Mut Ben	20.40	21.42
Mutual Series:		
Beaca	29.26	NL
Discover	11.85	NL
Qualfd	26.09	NL
Shares	78.09	NL
Mutual of Omaha:		
Amer p	11.41	11.98
Grwth p	12.17	12.78
Incom p	10.45	10.97
TxFre p	12.62	13.25
NCC Funds:		
Equity	13.71	14.24
FxdInc	11.07	11.50
OH TE	10.84	11.18
MD TxFr fr	9.45	NL
NYL Instit Fds:		
EAFE	11.54	NL
Bond	10.73	NL
GrEq	14.29	NL
IdxBd	11.41	NL
IdxEq	13.37	NL
MuRA	11.57	NL
ST Bd	10.81	NL
ValEq	12.49	NL
National Funds:		
Bond p	2.08	2.18
CBTxE	13.64	14.24
FedSC p	9.89	10.38
IdxGrA p	9.98	10.39
IdxGrB t	9.97	9.97
MulFIA	13.85	14.54
MulFIB	13.82	13.82
Stock p	9.81	10.41
TaxEx	10.69	11.22
TotRep	8.32	8.72
WldOpp	8.13	8.43
Nations	12.52	12.92
Nations Fund:		
AdjRtA	10.04	10.32
BalTA	10.56	NL
CpOTA	10.48	NL
DivITA	10.79	NL
EmGTA	9.80	NL
EqIdxA	11.91	12.47
EqInTA	11.94	NL
GvtTA	10.51	NL
IntEqTA	10.40	NL
MdBTA	10.48	NL
MDIA p	10.94	11.22
MDTA	10.94	NL
MBS	10.13	NL
MuIntTA	11.13	NL
MuniA	11.13	11.42
SIGvIA p	4.30	4.41
SIGvTA	4.30	NL
STIntTA	10.82	NL
SCIRTA	10.48	NL
SIPTA	10.45	NL
ValIA	12.89	12.90
ValuETA	12.91	NL
VAMTA	10.85	NL
VAMIA	10.85	11.13
Nationwide Fds:		
NatBd	9.85	10.31

Fund	Bid	Ask
NotFd	15.86	16.61
NatGr	10.49	10.98
TxFr t	10.56	10.56
USGvtn	10.11	10.11
Neuberger Berm:		
AMT Bal	14.62	NL
Genes	8.16	NL
Guard	17.54	NL
LtMat	10.30	NL
Manat	71.88	NL
MuST	10.85	NL
Partnr	20.48	NL
SelSect	22.35	NL
UltrSD	9.88	NL
NewAlt t	30.42	32.15
NwCnt fp	11.51	NL
NewUSA	12.32	12.97
NicACrGr	12.84	NL
Nicholas Group:		
Nich	52.50	NL
Nch II	25.81	NL
NchIo	3.51	NL
NchLt	18.55	NL
Nomur t	16.22	16.22
North Am Funds:		
AstAll p	10.93	11.39
GlGr p	12.22	12.73
Gwth p	13.36	13.92
Gr Inc	12.14	12.65
USGvt	10.31	10.74
NatnvGr	20.05	NL
NatnvTr	9.88	NL
Nuveen Funds:		
CA Ins	10.78	11.32
CA Val	10.81	11.35
FL Val	10.30	10.81
InsMun.	10.79	11.33
MA Ins	10.35	10.87
MA Val	9.85	10.34
MI Val	10.42	10.94
MD Val	10.25	10.76
MunBd	9.44	9.91
NJ Val	10.21	10.72
NY Ins	10.62	11.15
NY Val	10.63	11.16
OH Val	10.58	11.11
PA Val	10.35	10.87
VA Val	10.36	10.88
OakTrintT	10.13	NL
Oakmark	28.30	NL
OakmrkIntl	11.81	NL
Oberws	20.43	20.43
OceanTE	10.45	11.09
OldDom	19.84	20.67
OlyEqIn	15.35	NL
OlyBal	14.62	NL
Olympus Trust:		
CA Int	10.15	10.66
Stock p	20.74	21.77
111Corco	10.27	10.75
Oppenheimer Fd:		
AsetA p	12.14	12.88
CA TE	10.74	11.28
ChHY p	12.71	13.34
Disc p	33.53	35.58
EqInc p	9.85	10.45
GNM p	14.28	14.97
GlBio p	20.44	21.69
GlGr p	12.74	13.52
GlEnv p	9.86	10.46
Globl p	31.08	32.97
Gold p	10.94	11.61
GvtSec	10.97	11.54
HiYld p	13.92	14.61
IncGro p	5.17	5.43
InsTE p	17.37	18.34
IntTE	14.98	15.52
InvGr p	11.16	11.72
NYTx p	12.97	13.62
Oppen p	10.13	10.75
PA TE	12.44	13.06
Spect p	27.04	28.69
StrIncA p	5.11	5.36
StrIncB t	5.12	
StrInvA	5.13	5.39
Target p	24.57	26.07
TxFr p	10.23	10.74
Time p	16.38	17.38
TotRt p	8.39	8.90
USGv p	9.92	10.41
VaISt p	14.70	15.60
Overland Express:		
AstAll	11.92	12.46

Fund	Bid	Ask
CA TF	11.33	11.86
Matac	10.92	11.28
ST Govt	51.28	52.87
USGvt	10.87	11.38
VRG	10.02	10.33
PFAMCo Fds:		
Balan	unavail	
CapAp	12.78	NL
DivLow	11.37	NL
EqhEq	12.12	NL
EqInc	11.73	NL
Intl	10.87	NL
MgdBd	unavail	
MidCapG	12.61	NL
SmCoG	19.40	NL
SmCpV	12.51	NL
PICEndG t	10.39	NL
PICPinG	10.51	NL
PIMCO Funds:		
Fran	10.33	NL
Grwth	14.81	NL
HiYld	unavail	
LowDu	unavail	
LDII	unavail	
ShortT	unavail	
TotRt	unavail	
TRIII	unavail	
PNC Funds:		
GrEq p	9.98	10.37
IdxEq p	10.65	11.15
IntGv p	10.50	10.99
IntlEq p	11.54	12.08
Medl p	10.89	11.40
SmCpValEq p	12.07	12.64
ValEq p	10.97	11.49
PRA Rlty	9.98	NL
Pacific Horizon:		
AgGr p	25.52	26.72
CATF p	14.97	15.68
CapInc	13.86	14.51
US Gv	10.25	10.73
Pacifica Fds:		
APrsn	unavail	
Balan	unavail	
CA TF	11.18	11.71
EqVal	12.25	12.83
GvInc	unavail	
ST CA	10.07	10.07
Paine Webber:		
AsstA p	11.44	11.98
ATLA p	13.68	14.32
BlueA p	15.39	16.12
CalTA p	11.70	12.19
CapAA	10.39	10.88
DvGA p	20.31	21.27
EuGA p	8.11	8.49
GIEA t	13.29	13.92
GlnA p	10.91	11.36
GlGIA p	9.49	9.94
GrthA p	18.46	19.33
HiInA p	8.36	8.71
IncA p	10.27	10.70
InvGA p	unavail	
MHIA p	10.90	11.35
NTxA p	12.06	12.56
NYTA p	10.99	11.45
RgFA p	18.53	19.40
STGIA p	9.72	10.02
SmCap	10.11	10.59
USGA p	unavail	
AsstB t	11.45	11.45
ATLB t	13.53	13.53
BlueB t	15.15	15.15
CalTB t	11.71	11.71
CapAB	10.79	10.79
DvGB t	20.25	20.25
EuGB t	8.02	8.02
GrthB t	18.20	18.20
GIEB t	13.28	13.28
GlInB t	10.89	10.89
GlGIB t	9.43	9.43
HiInB t	8.35	8.35
IncB t	10.26	10.26
InvGB t	unavail	
MHIB t	10.90	10.90
NTxB t	12.06	12.06
NYTB t	10.99	10.99
RgFB t	18.41	18.41
STGIB t	9.70	9.70
SmCapB	10.09	10.09
CalTD p	11.70	11.70
USGB t	unavail	

Fund	Bid	Ask
DvGD p	20.30	20.30
GlnD t	10.90	10.90
HiIncD p	8.37	8.37
NTxD p	12.06	12.06
STGID p	9.70	9.70
SmCap	10.09	10.09
USGD p	unavail	
Papp LRSI	14.63	NL
Paragon Pt:		
GulfS	15.04	15.75
IntBd	10.90	11.41
LA TF	10.84	11.35
ST Gv	10.46	10.95
ValEq	12.19	12.76
ValGr	14.82	15.52
Parkstone A Shs:		
Equity	14.40	15.08
HiEq A	14.29	14.96
IntGov	10.55	10.97
MiMuA	10.89	11.34
MunBd	10.48	10.92
SmCp A	19.17	20.07
USGvt	10.07	10.49
Parkstone C Shs:		
Balan C	10.74	NL
Bond C	10.47	NL
Equity C	14.39	NL
GvtInc C	10.87	NL
HiEq C	14.28	NL
IntGvt C	10.55	NL
Intl C	11.78	NL
LtdMt C	10.22	NL
MI Mn C	10.90	NL
MuBd C	10.85	NL
SmCap C	19.17	NL
Parnsus	31.74	32.89
Pasadena Group:		
BalRtn	21.03	22.25
Growth	15.02	15.89
Nifty 50	15.95	16.88
PaxWld	14.16	NL
Pelican	11.72	11.72
PenCapA	6.90	7.74
Penn-Royce Fds:		
PennMu	8.28	NL
EqInc	5.81	NL
Valu t	9.86	NL
PAMuni p	11.40	11.75
Performance Fds:		
EqCon	11.07	11.62
EqIns	11.07	NL
InFI C p		10.66
11.05		
InFI I	10.66	NL
STFI C	10.16	10.37
STFI I	10.16	NL
Perm Port Funds:		
PermPt	16.36	NL
TBill	64.80	NL
VBond	54.28	NL
PerriCG	12.22	NL
Phila	6.84	NL
Phoenix Series:		
Balan	16.02	16.82
CapAp	17.81	18.70
CvFd	18.49	19.41
Grwth	20.70	21.73
HiQual	10.11	10.61
HiYld	8.68	9.11
Intl		9.96
10.46		
Stock	13.61	14.29
TE Bd	11.40	11.97
TotRt p	15.33	16.07
USGvB	9.92	10.41
Pierpont Fds:		
Bond	10.73	NL
TEBond	11.82	NL
Equity	18.93	NL
CapApp	24.79	NL
IntlEq	10.34	NL
Pilgrim Grp:		
ARS III	7.27	7.45
AUS I-A	7.28	7.28
ARS I	7.22	7.22
ARS I-A	7.24	7.34
ARS II	7.38	7.53
AdjUS	7.26	7.26
AdjUSII	7.32	7.55
AUSIII	7.30	7.88
CpUtil p	9.37	9.66
GNMA	14.00	14.43
HiYld p	6.27	6.46

Fund	Bid	Ask
MasC	12.21	12.85
STAMMI	7.95	7.95
StdTr p	7.03	7.25
Pillar Funds:		
EqAgA	10.74	NL
EqGrA	10.40	NL
EqInA	11.15	NL
FxdInA	10.85	NL
STInvA	10.03	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
BaInc p	16.82	17.00
Bond p	9.75	10.21
CapGr	14.90	15.81
MuBd p	10.60	11.10
Europ p	16.09	17.07
Fund p	22.43	23.80
Pioar II	19.69	20.89
PThre p	20.14	21.37
US Gv p	10.56	11.06
Piper Jaffray:		
Balan p	12.18	12.69
EmGr	17.22	17.94
Govt	9.83	10.24
GrInc	10.13	10.55
InstGv	11.98	12.88
InstGvAd		10.11
10.21		
MNTE	11.12	11.58
NatTE	11.35	11.82
PacEur	11.95	12.45
Sectr p	15.99	16.66
Value p	18.16	18.92
Portico Fds:		
Bal K	21.47	NL
BalIdx	28.26	28.33
EqIdx	31.43	31.51
IncGr	21.14	NL
IntBdM	10.32	10.35
MidGrL	19.43	NL
ST Bond	10.59	NL
SpGr	29.60	NL
Preferred Group:		
AssetA	10.71	NL
FxdIn	10.51	NL
Growth	11.89	NL
Intl	9.66	NL
ST Gov	10.10	NL
Value	11.23	NL
Price Funds:		
AdjUS	4.82	NL
Balan	11.34	NL
CalTF	10.62	NL
CapAp	12.02	NL
DivGro	10.77	NL
Equin	16.32	NL
EqIdx	12.82	NL
Europ	10.05	NL
FEF	11.41	NL
GNMA	9.91	NL
GlbGv	10.25	NL
Grwth	19.80	NL
GthInc	16.59	NL
HiYld	8.84	NL
Incom	9.26	NL
IntlBd	10.34	NL
IntDis	23.70	NL
IntlStk	10.10	NL
Japan	11.29	NL
MdTxF	10.45	NL
MidCap	12.80	NL
N Am	24.51	NL
N Asia	14.44	NL
N Era	20.14	NL
N Horz	15.04	NL
NJ TF	11.12	NL
NYTF	10.98	NL
OTC Fd	14.87	NL
SciTC	17.79	NL
ST Bd	5.09	NL
ST Glb	4.88	NL
SmCVl	13.33	NL
SpcGr	11.10	NL
SpecIn	11.09	NL
TxFrI	9.80	NL
TxFrH	12.27	NL
TFInsI	10.47	NL
TxFrSI	5.33	NL
US Int	5.44	NL
USLng	10.84	NL
VA TF	11.01	NL
Prime Value:		
AdjGvt	10.14	10.29
GvtInc	9.93	10.26
IncBnd	10.71	11.07
TF Inc	10.08	10.42
ValuGr	17.15	17.86
PrimryT	11.03	NL
Prncial Presv:		
DvAch	13.56	14.14
GvtPrt	10.03	10.50

Fund	Bid	Ask
InsTE	10.59	11.09
SP 100	14.47	15.09
TEPrt	9.06	9.49
Princor Funds:		
BlChp	11.72	12.34
Bond	11.31	11.91
CapAc	21.18	22.29
EmgGr	21.66	22.80
Govt	11.62	12.23
Gwth	28.81	30.33
Mangd	12.98	13.66
TE Bd	12.28	12.93
Utility	11.17	11.76
World	unavail	
PruSpc p	6.63	NL
Prudential Funds:		
NichA	13.57	14.22
NichB	13.31	13.31
Adj A	9.87	9.97
BlckGv	9.76	10.06
CAInA	10.42	10.91
EqutA p	13.26	13.99
EqIncA	13.56	14.31
FlCnA	11.51	12.15
GlobA p	10.89	11.49
GlAstA	1.92	1.94
GlUtA	13.43	14.17
GvPIA p	9.39	9.83
GlOA p	17.30	18.26
HiYdA p	8.50	8.98
InVrA p	11.79	12.44
MultA p	13.27	14.01
MuHIA	11.17	11.70
PacGr	13.08	13.89
STGIA p	9.34	9.63
UtilA p	19.48	20.56
CalMu t	11.91	11.91
Adj B	9.90	9.90
EqutB t	13.24	13.24
EqInc t	13.54	13.54
FlStrB t	11.55	11.55
FlStrA	11.58	12.22
FlCn t	11.47	11.47
GNMA t	15.15	15.15
GlAstB	1.92	1.92
GlobB t	10.73	10.73
GlUtB	13.43	13.43
GlbGn t	14.22	14.22
GlbRs t	11.10	11.10
GvPlB t	9.39	9.39
GvtSc p	10.23	10.23
GrthB t	15.77	15.77
GlOpB t	16.93	16.93
HiYdB t	8.49	8.49
IntGlI	8.23	8.48
IntGlIB	8.25	8.25
InVrB t	11.79	11.79
MultB	13.23	13.23
PacGr	12.99	12.99
STGlbB	9.33	9.33
MuAz t	12.17	12.17
MuFL	10.59	11.09
MuGa t	11.83	11.83
MuHI t	11.17	11.17
MuIns	11.49	12.03
MuIn t	11.49	11.49
MuMd t	11.36	11.36
MuMa t	11.90	11.90
MuMn t	12.07	12.07
MuMI t	12.24	12.24
MuMT t	11.11	11.11
MuNC t	11.76	11.76
MuNJ t	11.41	11.41
MuNY t	12.24	12.24
MuOh t	12.14	12.14
MuPa t	10.94	10.94
NtMu t	16.51	16.51
Struct p	12.00	12.40
StructB	12.00	12.00
US Gv t	10.24	10.24
UtilB t	19.42	19.42
Putnam Funds:		
AmGov p	9.17	9.43
AdjA p	10.77	11.13
BlGvA p	5.00	5.10
AZ TE	9.29	9.75
CATxA p	8.67	9.10
Conv p	19.29	20.47
CpAT	43.82	44.94
DivGr p	10.17	10.79
DvrInA	12.63	13.26
EnRs p	18.57	19.70
EurGr p	9.67	10.26
FedIn p	10.64	11.17
FLTxA	9.46	9.93
GeoA p	14.08	14.94
GloGv p	15.20	15.96
GlGrA p	8.28	8.70
GrInA p	13.44	14.26
HlthA p	25.12	26.65

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MUTUAL FUNDS

(Continued)

	Bid	Ask
HIYdA	12.90	13.54
HYAd p	10.12	10.62
IncmA p	7.24	7.60
InvA p	8.51	9.03
Manin p	8.98	9.51
MaTxII	9.57	10.05
MITxII p	9.33	9.80
MuniA p	9.19	9.65
MnTxII p	9.09	9.54
NJTxA p	9.33	9.80
NwOpA	19.29	20.47
NYTxA p	9.30	9.76
NYTOp p	9.00	9.45
OTCE p	9.90	10.50
OhTxII p	9.28	9.74
PATE	9.33	9.80
Strin p		8.27
TxExA p	9.36	9.83
TFHY t	14.37	14.37
TFIns t	15.46	15.46
Texas p	9.20	9.66
USGvA	13.77	14.46
UtilA p	10.11	10.62
VistaA p	7.25	7.69
VoyA p		10.33
10.96		
AdjB t	10.75	10.75
BlGvB t	5.80	5.80
CATxB t	8.66	8.66
DvrinB	12.61	12.61
GeoB t	14.03	14.03
FLTxB t	9.45	9.45
GlGrB t	8.14	8.14
GrinB t	13.37	13.37
HiIhB t	25.08	25.08
HIYldB	12.88	12.88
IncmB t	7.32	7.32
InvB t	8.50	8.50
MuniB t	9.19	9.19
NJTxB t	9.33	9.33
NwOpB	19.28	19.28
NYTxB t	9.30	9.30
TxExB t	9.37	9.37
USGvB	13.74	13.74
UtilB t	9.98	9.98
VistaB t	7.24	7.24
VoyB t	10.23	10.23
Quest For Value:		
CA TE	11.09	11.64
Fund	12.04	12.74
GlEq	12.98	13.74
Grinc	10.89	11.43
InvQin	10.96	11.51
NatlTE	11.25	11.81
NY TE	11.18	11.74
Opport	17.64	18.67
SmCap	16.46	17.42
USGov	12.13	12.73

	Bid	Ask
RBB Fund:		
BEA Ill	16.94	16.94
BEAStrFI p		
	15.63	15.63
EqGth	15.07	15.82
GvtSec	10.60	11.13
HIYBd	10.43	10.95
RSI Trust:		
ActBd p	26.20	NL
Core p	32.64	NL
EmGr p	29.85	NL
IntBd p	25.79	NL
STIP p	17.68	NL
Value p	23.01	NL
Rainbw	5.34	NL
RaoGr	13.64	14.32
Regis Fund:		
C&B Bal	12.45	NL
C&B Eq	12.80	NL
DSI Dv	11.97	NL
DSI LM	10.87	NL
FMA Sm	10.17	NL
ICMSC	17.35	NL
SAMI Pfd	9.98	NL
SirSEq	14.19	NL
SterBl	11.19	NL
RchTno	17.57	NL
Rembrandt Funds:		
BalTr	10.15	NL
GIFxInT	10.86	NL
GwthTr	10.32	NL
InlEqTr	11.20	NL
SlGvFIT	10.23	NL
SmCapTr	9.42	NL
TE FITr	10.21	NL
Tax FIT	10.30	NL
ValueTr	10.34	NL
Retire Inv Trst:		
Balance	unavail	
EqGro	unavail	
Eqinco	unavail	
Income	unavail	
Rey BC	14.70	NL
Rightime Group:		
BlueC p	31.20	32.82
RT fd	34.29	NL
GvSc p	13.94	14.64
Grth p	26.16	27.46
MidCap	28.90	30.34
SocAw	28.82	30.26
Rimco Bd	10.46	10.57
Rimco St	18.56	18.67
RiverInE	11.10	11.62
RiverGV	10.01	10.24
RivCapEq	11.24	11.59
RivCapF	10.36	10.68
RobSEG p	14.40	NL

	Bid	Ask
RobSVP	11.88	11.88
Rrchester Fds:		
BdGrow	11.90	12.39
RoMu p	18.47	19.24
LtdNY p	3.26	3.33
TxMgd	10.24	11.04
Rodney Square:		
Divin p	13.40	13.89
Gwth p	15.70	16.35
IntlEq p	10.88	11.33
Rushmore Group:		
AGas	12.17	NL
Nova	10.25	NL
SMP Id	17.42	NL
OTC Id	15.25	NL
USGLd	10.78	NL
US Gov	9.98	NL
MD TF	10.95	NL
VA TF	11.18	NL
SBC Widin	9.91	9.91
SBSF Cv	11.77	NL
SBSF Gr	16.24	NL
SEI Funds:		
Bond p	11.59	NL
Bdidx p	10.45	NL
CapGr	12.65	NL
GNMA p	10.26	NL
LIVBd p	10.69	NL
ShtGv p	10.19	NL
IntMn p	10.45	NL
IntGv p	10.37	NL
Intl p	9.88	NL
EqInc p	14.06	NL
Eqidx p	13.45	NL
KS TF	10.72	NL
MidCoGr	10.57	NL
PAMu p	10.79	NL
SmCap p	12.64	NL
Valu p	11.47	NL
CapA p	15.83	NL
SIFE Trust	3.81	
STI Classic:		
CapGrT	11.72	12.18
CapGrT	11.74	NL
InGBT	10.51	NL
InGBIn	10.51	10.92
ShTTrTr	10.85	NL
ValIncT	10.16	NL
Safeco Funds:		
CalTF	12.33	NL
Equit	11.89	NL
Grwth	16.74	NL
HIYLd	9.11	NL
Inco	17.34	NL
Munic	14.22	NL
NW	12.14	NL
USGov	9.99	NL

	Bid	Ask
SogamrGr	11.53	11.86
Salomon Bros:		
Cap	19.70	NL
Inves	16.53	NL
Opport	30.27	NL
SchaferV	32.65	NL
SchieldPro	unavail	
Schrod p	17.36	17.36
Schrodr	10.30	10.30
Schwab Funds:		
CA SI	10.01	NL
CA TF	10.98	NL
GovSl	10.55	NL
NITF B	10.32	NL
1000 r	12.19	NL
SI TFBd	10.01	NL
ScotWld	12.32	12.84
Scudder Funds:		
Balance	11.74	NL
CalTx	11.17	NL
CapGt	20.53	NL
Devel	33.82	NL
GNMA	15.48	NL
Globl	20.72	NL
GSmCo	14.12	NL
Gold	10.71	NL
Grwin	16.89	NL
Incom	13.93	NL
Intl Fd	37.44	NL
IntlBd	13.62	NL
LatAmer	18.14	NL
MA Tx	13.84	NL
MedTF	11.72	NL
MMB	9.88	NL
NYTax	11.54	NL
OHTax	13.28	NL
PA Tax	13.63	NL
QualG	15.34	NL
ST Bond	12.10	NL
ST Glbl	11.77	NL
TxFHi	12.38	NL
Value	13.00	NL
Zr2000	13.57	NL
Seafirst IRA:		
AstA f	13.47	NL
BlCh f	16.28	NL
Bond f	11.30	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond p	8.07	8.47
Equty	6.26	6.64
Invest	7.28	7.72
TxEx	10.35	10.87
Ultra	7.61	8.07
Selected Funds:		
AmSh p	16.87	NL
SplSh p	20.76	NL
USGov p	9.53	NL

	Bid	Ask
Seligman Group:		
Frontier	10.54	11.07
CapFd	16.65	17.48
ColoTx	7.54	7.92
CmStkA	unavail	
Comun	12.97	13.62
FLTax	7.93	8.33
GATxE	8.18	8.59
GrowthA	5.74	6.03
Income	unavail	
LaTx	8.57	9.00
MassTx	8.32	8.73
MdTx	8.36	8.78
MichTx	8.84	9.28
MinnTx	8.04	8.44
MO Tx	8.05	8.45
NatlTx	8.41	8.83
NJTE p	7.97	8.37
NY Tax	8.48	8.90
NC TxE	7.91	8.30
OhioTx	8.52	8.94
OrTE	7.85	8.24
PaTE p	8.27	8.68
CoTax	6.64	6.97
CoTxQ	7.10	7.45
SCTE	8.26	8.67
GvGtd p	unavail	
HYdB p	unavail	
MtaSc p	unavail	
Sentinel Group:		
AbaGrp	6.44	6.78
Balan p	14.92	15.71
Bond p	6.85	7.21
ComS p	28.40	29.89
GvSecs	10.49	11.04
Grwth p	17.28	18.19
PA TF	13.41	14.12
TF Inc	13.61	14.33
World p	11.06	11.64
Sentry	15.89	NL
Sequoia	57.23	NL
Seven Seas Series:		
Matrix	11.12	NL
SP500	10.21	NL
ST Gvt	10.25	NL
YldPl	10.04	NL
Shawmut Funds:		
FxdIncT	10.38	NL
GrEqTr	9.64	NL
GrIncETr	10.29	NL
IntGvtT	10.24	NL
LTIncTr	10.18	NL
SmCpET	10.01	NL
Shearson Funds A:		
AdjGvA	9.98	9.98
AgGrA	21.87	22.18
ApprA	10.78	11.35

	Bid	Ask
TelGA p	10.77	11.34
Telin	103.94	103.94
AzMuA	10.44	10.93
CaMuA	14.48	17.26
DvsInA p	8.41	8.81
FdValA p	7.54	7.94
GlOpA	26.71	28.12
HIIncA	11.73	12.28
LtdMu p	8.22	8.32
LtdTr p	8.20	8.30
MaGvA	13.12	13.74
MaMuA	16.63	17.41
MoMuA	13.15	13.77
NJMuA	13.27	13.92
NYMuA	17.54	18.37
1990A p	9.25	9.74
PrMIA	16.46	17.23
PrTRA	15.44	16.25
UtilA p	15.51	16.33
SmCoA	14.71	15.48
WincA p	6.87	7.08
WWPA p	1.80	1.89
Shearson Funds B:		
AgGrB	21.00	21.00
ApprB t	10.75	10.75
CaMuB	16.48	16.48
ConvB t	14.72	14.72
DirVIB	13.46	13.46
DvsInB t	8.41	8.41
EuroB t	12.33	12.33
FLMuB	10.17	10.17
FValB t	7.53	7.53
GlBdB t	16.56	16.56
GlOpB t	26.61	26.61
GvScB t	10.05	10.05
GrInB t	9.71	9.71
GrOpB	21.32	21.32
HIIncB	11.73	11.73
InvGdB	12.99	12.99
MaGvB	13.12	13.12
MaMuB	16.63	16.63
NyMuB	17.54	17.54
PrMIB t	16.41	16.41
PrTRB	15.44	15.44
SectrB t	14.60	14.60
SpEqB t	16.56	16.56
StrInB t	17.48	17.48
TxExB	18.14	18.14
UtilB t	15.51	15.51
WincB t	6.87	6.87
Shearson Funds:		
AdvSr p	26.38	27.92
InMY	8.46	8.57
PrnRt	11.07	NL
Prinll p	9.86	NL
Prinlll p	8.12	NL
ShrmD	7.22	NL

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, May 7.

Sales in 100s, High, Low, Close, Net Ch'ge

A

A&W Bd s .32 1.7 1956 19¾ 17¾ 19¼ +1
ABS .40 1.9 169 21¼ 19 20¼ + ¾
ACC Cp s .12 .9 1601 13¾ 12½ 12¾ + ¼
ACX Tc 2679 31¼ 29 30⅛ +1⅛
ADC 3613 44¼ 40¼ 43¾ +2½
ADESA 1100 9⅞ 7¼ 9⅝
AEL 155 7 6½ 7 + ½
AEP 326 14¼ 12½ 14 +1¼
AESCp .80e 2.6 3007 32¼ 31 31¼ — ¼
AGCO .04 .3 2053 16 15½ 15½ — ¼
ANB s .68 2.9 39 25½ 23¾ 23¾ — ¼
ARI Net 5 4½ 3¾ 3¾ — ¼
ASK 11073 13¾ 10⅝ 13 +2
AST 23210 15¾ 13½ 15 +1¼
ATS Med 102 7¾ 6¾ 7¼ + ½
AW A h 390 4¾ 4¼ 4¾ — ¼
Aames s 6384 11¾ 10 11¾
AarnRt s .06 .4 109 11¾ 10¼ 10½ + ¼
AarnRt B .08 .8 819 10½ 9¾ 10¼ + ¼
Abaxis 3105 5¼ 4⅛ 5⅛ + ⅛
AbbeyH 3165 18 17 17½ — ½
AbingSB 504 10¼ 9 10¼ +1¼
Abiomd 1323 11¾ 7 10⅝ +1⅝
AbslEnt 4964 12½ 11½ 11¾ — ¾
Accel 216 3¾ 3½ 3½ — ⅛
AcesHlt 474 6⅝ 6¼ 6¾ + ¾
Actalm 45328 27¾ 18¼ 21⅝ +2⅝
AceCsh 1143 9¾ 8½ 8¾ + ¼
Aceto .28 2.0 208 14¼ 13¾ 14
AcmeMet 229 15¼ 14¼ 14½ + ½
ActPerl 2334 6¾ 5⅞ 5¾ — ¼
ActPr wt 2001 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝ +
Acxiom s 1133 18 15½ 17¾ +2¼
AdacLb s .48 4.5 9732 11⅝ 9¼ 10¾ + ½
Adage 101 4⅜ 3⅞ 3⅞ — ¼
Adaptec 46072 25½ 21⅞ 23 — ⅜
Adingtn 1634 13¾ 12¼ 13⅜ +1⅜
Adelph h 4561 14½ 12 13½ + ½
AdiaSv .16 .8 5 20 19 19 —1
AdobeS .40 .7 67197 63½ 57 60 +2¾
AdvCre 3473 4⅝ 2⅝ 2½ —1⅝
AdvHlt 3723 13 10¾ 12½ +2¼
AdvRos 22 15¼ 14½ 14½ —1
AdvCir s 2470 14⅞ 12½ 14 +1⅛
AdvInt 436 3⅞ 3½ 3⅝ —
AdvLog 1592 3 2⅝ 3 + ½
AdMkSv 5302 9⅛ 7⅞ 8⅝ + ⅝
AdvPoly 2435 7⅝ 6½ 7¼ + ¾
AdvPro 5410 11 8⅞ 11 +1⅞
AdvSem 265 1 ¾ 1 + ¼
AdvTLb 1265 18 17½ 18 + ¼
AdvTiss 3932 9½ 8⅞ 9 + ⅛
Advant s .25 .6 6024 38¾ 36½ 38¾ +1⅛
Advant B .30 1.0 6801 32 29¼ 31 —1
AdvBcp 353 21½ 20½ 21½ + ¾
Aequtm 646 2⅞ 2⅜ 2⅝ + ¼
Aerovx 595 9⅛ 8⅝ 9⅛ — ¼
AfinBio 266 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅜ + ⅜
Afymax 2215 18½ 15¼ 17¼ +1½
AgSvcs 461 18 15½ 16⅝ + ⅜
AgncyR 1575 8⅝ 7⅝ 8¼ + ⅝
Agnico g .10e 1.3 15119 7⅝ 7⅜ 7¾ + ¼
Agourn 762 10¼ 8⅝ 9 —1¼
AgriDyn 173 4¾ 3¾ 4⅛ + ⅜
Ahold 1.06e 2.1 119 52 51¼ 51⅛ — ⅜
AirSen wt 251 ⅞ ¾ ⅞ + ⅛
AirSen s 641 5⅞ 5⅛ 5¼ + ⅛
Airtran s .12 .8 8863 14½ 10⅞ 14¼ +3½
Akorn 1286 2½ 1⅞ 2¼ + ⅜
Akzo 1.72e 4.1 3100 42¼ 41¾ 42 — ¼
AlamoGp .08e .6 1489 13¼ 12¼ 12¾ — ¼
Alaten 1.20 5.2 87 23¾ 22¾ 23 + ¼
Albank 1926 16¾ 16½ 16⅝ + ⅜
Aldus 5761 15⅞ 13¾ 14⅝
AlexBld .88 3.3 5413 27½ 25¼ 27 +1¼
AlexEng 2133 6⅜ 5⅜ 6⅛ + ⅝
AlfaCp .29 1.2 342 23¼ 22½ 23¼ + ¼
AlfasR 1515 8⅝ 7¾ 8⅛ + ⅛
Alico .15 .8 166 20 18¾ 19½ + ¾
Alkerm 1120 8 6¼ 7⅛ +1½
AllASem 1769 1 ¾ ⅞
AlAm wtA 333 ⅞ ¾ ⅞ — ⅛
AlAm wtB 1440
AllFDir 2496 4⅛ 3⅞ 3⅞
AllCity 21 8½ 8½ 8½
AlegW 71 8⅞ 7⅞ 8¼ —
AlinOrg .48a 1.6 64 30¾ 28⅞ 30¼ +1½
AlinImg 332 2 1⅝ 2 + ⅜
AliantPh 3366 8½ 7½ 8 + ⅛
AlldBkCap 139 18½ 18⅝ 18½ — ½
AldBk .40b 2.2 108 18¼ 17 18 +1¼
AldCapC 1.00 5.9 4914 17½ 16⅞ 16⅞ — ⅛
AldCap 1.32e 9.3 401 14½ 12⅝ 14¼ + ¼
AldColl 1.15e 6.2 569 19 18 18½ + ½
AlldCI 5690 22½ 17¼ 20¼ +3⅛
AldGp .72 1.9 2743 40 38¾ 38¾ — ¾
AldHlPd .06e .6 271 10¼ 9½ 9½ — ¼
AldWste s 264 4⅝ 4⅜ 4¼ — ⅛
AllstFn 2014 13 11½ 12 + ½
Allrista 3275 14 12½ 13¼
AlpMic 526 3¼ 2⅜ 2⅞
AlphaBta 648 22½ 20¾ 22⅛ +2
Alpharl 897 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅜ — ⅛
Alphr wt 199 ⅞ ⅝ ⅜ + ⅛
AlpLce 354 4½ 4 4¼ — ¼
AltaGld 6354 ⅛ ⅛ +
Altai 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜
Alteon 1740 11 10½ 11 + ¾
Altera 15661 17¾ 14⅞ 17⅛ +2⅜
Altron 1810 13¼ 11⅝ 13¼ + ¾
Ambar 285 3¾ 3¼ 3¼
AmbrStr 530 12¾ 11½ 11½ —1
Amcor .43t 1.8 81 23¾ 22½ 23⅝ + ⅜
AmcorF .64 2.8 142 23¾ 22 22½ + ¼
Amrlan .72 3.7 230 19¾ 19 19¾ + ¼
Amerbc 3044 1⅜ 1 1 —
AFFF 1.60 4.5 362 35¼ 34½ 34½ —1
AmFPr 1.06 9.4 149 11¾ 10⅜ 11¼
AmFTxE 1.00 8.7 976 11⅞ 11 11½ — ⅛
AmFTxE2 .75 7.7 535 9½ 8⅝ 9⅛ + ⅜
AmerOn .01e .8 14171 31⅛ 26⅛ 29¾ +3½
AmSwce 188 6⅛ 6 6⅛
AmBca 1.00 3.8 2 26 25 26 +1
ABnkr .68 2.5 3175 27⅛ 26½ 26¾ — ⅛
AmBioen 2074 4⅝ 4⅛ 4½ — ⅛
AmBusin 1801 12 11 11½ — ½
AmCity 12 20 18 20 +2
AClaim 544 3⅞ 3 3½ + ⅛
ACaloid s .40 1.5 536 27½ 26⅛ 26⅛ —1⅛
AConsu 69 5½ 5 5½ + ½
AmDntl 127 5⅝ 4¾ 5 + ¼
AmEcol s 384 10½ 9⅞ 10⅛ —
AmEduc 892 6⅞ 5½ 6⅛ + ⅛
AmFB 1602 9¾ 9⅛ 9⅜ — ⅛
AFilm 692 ¼ ⅛ ⅛
AFilm .94 3.6 1486 26 26 26 — ¾
AmFrght 1936 31 29⅝ 30¾ + ¾
AGreet .86 1.6 9490 54⅞ 52⅞ 53⅞ + ⅜
AHlthSv 241 ¼ ⅛ ¼ + ⅛
AHlthca 1850 20 16¼ 19¼ +2¾
AmHold 188 2½ 2¼ 2½
AInsF .08 .7 217 11¼ 9¼ 11 +1½
AmInfo 673 1⅝ 1½ 1½ + ⅛
AmInPt 12152 1¾ 1½ 1⅝ —
AmLife pf 2.16 8.5 514 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅜
AmLck 14 7 6 6
AMS s 4262 20½ 18⅝ 19¼ +1
AMedE 1513 7⅞ 6⅝ 7 + ⅜
AMobile 259 7⅝ 6½ 7¼ + ¼
ANtlns 2.04 3.8 767 54⅞ 52 53 + ¾
ANucIC 335 ⅞ ⅞
AmPac 2852 25¼ 21¾ 23 —1¼
APhyG 668 3⅝ 2⅞ 3⅛
APwrCv s 41717 32 27¼ 31⅞ +4⅜
ARecr .20 3.6 495 5⅞ 5⅛ 5½ — ⅛
AmResid 1674 18¾ 17¼ 18¼ + ½
AmRice 2361 ½ — ⅛
ASoft .32 5.3 9139 6¼ 5½ 6 — ¼
AStudio s .02 .2 3165 13¾ 12¾ 13¼ + ½
AmSopr 7431 25 22 24½ +1½
ATravel 982 8⅞ 7⅛ 8⅛ +1¼
AUldGlb 2354 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅜ — ⅛
AVang 454 15 13⅝ 15 + ½
AWood 1963 4½ 4⅛ 4¼
AmAll .52e 13.2 3954 4 3⅞ 4 + ⅛
Amerled .60a 2.3 1450 26½ 26 26½ + ¼
Amerwd 194 22¼ 21½ 22 —1
Amted 1596 20¾ 19 20 + ⅞
Ampen 91175 42⅝ 40 41¼ +1½
Amistar 15 2⅞ 2¼ 2¼
Amosko 138 30 27 30 +2½
Ampex 1372 4 3½ 4 + ½
Amsery 228 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜ + ⅛
AmtcCp 10289 33 30 32¼ + ⅛
Amtrol .05e .3 264 16½ 15½ 15½ — ½
Amvest 3350 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅜ — ⅛
Amvitn 6453 9⅝ 8⅜ 9⅜ + ⅝
Anlogic 561 14⅛ 13⅜ 13¾
AnalyTc .22 2.8 17 11½ 10⅛ 11⅛ + ¾
Analy .60 2.3 1066 26½ 25⅞ 26½
Anangel 1.00e 6.1 492 16½ 15½ 16¼ + ⅛
Andren 750 2⅝ 1⅝ 2 + ⅜
AncBcp 3507 13½ 13 13⅝
AncBWls .12e .6 200 21¼ 20⅝ 21
AndrGr .05e .8 23 6¾ 6⅛ 6¼
AndvBc 3271 12¾ 12⅛ 12¾ — ½
AndvTg s 29 2¼ 2 2
Andrew s 3899 24⅞ 23 23⅛ — ¼
Andros 1482 17¾ 15 17 +1½
Anergen 1362 6⅞ 6 6½ + ¾
Apertus 11857 4⅞ 3¼ 4⅛ +1¼
ApogEn .28 2.5 336 12 10⅝ 11 —1¼
AppleC .48 .9 57270 55½ 51 54⅝ +3⅞
AplSou s .02 .1 2675 21¾ 21 21¾ + ¾
Applebee .09 .3 5915 35¼ 31⅜ 34⅜ +2⅞
AplRecy 387 15½ 14¼ 14¾ + ⅜
ApdExtr 431 6 5¾ 5¾
ABiosci s 26520 5⅞ 4⅝ 5⅛ + ⅜
Apldinl 2150 17¾ 14 16½ +1½
ApldMat 35529 48½ 42½ 47⅛ +4⅞
Apldsig 696 4⅝ 3⅞ 4⅛ + ⅛
ArabSh 715 24 21½ 23¾ +2⅜
Arcmd un 1398 19 17¾ 18⅝ — ⅜
Arbor .20 1.1 4067 16¾ 13⅝ 16⅛ +2½
ArbrNtl 732 10¼ 9⅞ 10⅛ + ⅛
ArchCm 684 5 4⅞ 4⅞ — ⅛
ArchPt 4227 17¾ 16¼ 17¾ +1⅛
Artco s .21 1.2 477 34½ 33½ 33⅝ + ¼
ArgoGp 1.00 3.0 11979 27 24⅞ 27 +2
Argosy 3167 5¼ 3¼ 3⅝ —1⅜
ArgusPh 1104 ⅞ ⅝ ⅞ +
Aristal 318 6⅛ 4⅞ 4¾ —1¼
Aritch 4 19572 10¼ 9¼ 10¼ + ⅛
ArkBest .04 .4 506 16¼ 15¼ 16 +1
Armor .64 4.0 807 31 28⅜ 29⅜ —1⅝
Arnold .68 2.3 15272 12 11⅞ 12 + ¼
ArowFn .96e .3 1664 23 18⅝ 21½ +3
Arowint .02e .2 2678 8¼ 7 7½ + ⅛
Artsft 471 9⅞ 8⅞ 9⅛ — ⅞
ArtstG 21 9½ 8¾ 8¾ — ¼
ArtWay 2155 10⅛ 9½ 10 + ½
Aseco 6766 20⅞ 18⅞ 19¾ + ¾
AspcITl .20 1.7 72 12 11⅝ 11⅝ + ⅜
AspenBk 237 2 1⅞ 2
Asptin 108 37½ 34⅜ 37¼ +1
Asst s 1.00 2.7 1124 18⅜ 17½ 18
AsdBnc
AsdCmA

AsdCmB 6256 18 16¼ 16½ — ½
Astec 1073 24½ 20⅛ 24⅛ +1⅞
AstrM s .12 .9 189 14½ 13¼ 14 + ¼
Astron 74 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅝ — ⅛
Astrosy 154 4⅞ 4⅜ 4⅞ + ⅜
Atek 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞ + ⅛
Athena 2471 9 7⅝ 9 + ⅝
Atmey 104 7 6⅝ 7 + ¼
Atkinsn 310 9⅞ 9 9⅜ + ⅜
Atlnfd .48b 2.5 22 16 14½ 16 +1½
AtlAm 254 2⅝ 2⅜ 2⅝ + ¼
AtlGulf 342 6½ 5½ 6 + ¼
AtlSeAir s 6726 38½ 34⅝ 37⅝ +2¼
AtlTele .40 3.3 3222 12 11 12 + ¼

MONDAY SPORTS BOXING

Owen's 3-Run Homer Leads Yanks in 11-2 Rout of Tigers

The Associated Press

Spike Owen had a three-run homer, drove in four runs and scored three, and Bob Wickman won his seventh straight decision as the New York Yankees beat the Tigers, 11-2, Sunday in Detroit.

Wickman (4-0), who allowed two runs on 12 hits with four strikeouts and four walks while pitching more than eight innings, is 10-1 in his career. That start — including a loss to Chicago last Sept. 14 — is second in team history behind Whitey Ford's 16-1 beginning.

With the Yankees trailing 2-0, Matt Nokes started the fifth with a single and Kevin Maas doubled before Owen's first homer of the season just eluded a leaping Tony Phillips.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 0: In Milwaukee, Mike Boddicker, using an assortment of off-speed pitches to keep Boston off balance and allowed only four hits in 7⅓ to shut out Boston.

The 35-year-old Boddicker (2-1) allowed a double to Ernest Riles and infield single to Carlos Quintana in the first. The Red Sox didn't get another hit until Mike Greenwell's two-out single in the sixth.

Orioles 4, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Damon Buford — who homered earlier — singled in the winning run with two out in the ninth for Baltimore.

Chris Hoiles reached on a one-out walk from Duane Ward and took second on a wild pitch. Hoiles scored the tying run on a two-out single by Harold Reynolds, who positioned himself to score the winner by stealing second.

Reliever Mark Williamson (1-1) allowed one hit over three innings. He struck out two and didn't walk a batter in helping the Orioles to a split of the four-game series. Greg Olson pitched the ninth for his sixth save.

• *In Saturday's games:*

White Sox 10, Indians 7: Bo Jackson snapped a 6-6 tie with a solo home run in the fifth, and the White Sox went on to beat Cleveland in Chicago. George Bell hit a homer and drove in four runs, and Frank Thomas and Ellis Burks also homered for Chicago.

The Indians, who got home runs from Carlos Martinez and Paul Sorrento, had rallied from a 5-0 deficit to take a 6-5 lead.

Orioles 6, Blue Jays 3: In Toronto, Damon Buford's two-run double sparked a five-run fifth for Baltimore. Rookie Doug Linton walked Sherman Obando to start the fifth, Tim Hulett followed with a single and Harold Reynolds walked to load the bases.

Buford then hit his two-run double, but Reynolds was thrown out at the plate attempting to score from first base. After Brady Anderson walked, Mark McLemore chased Linton with a two-run triple.

Brewers 6, Red Sox 3: Cal Eldred bounced back from two shaky outings for his fourth victory as Milwaukee won at home.

Eldred, who had allowed nine earned runs in a combined 7⅓ innings in his two previous starts, blanked Boston for six innings on five hits.

Yankees 10, Tigers 8: In Detroit, New York, which let a 6-0 lead slip away for the second straight game, survived this time when Matt Nokes hit a two-run pinch homer in the 11th to help beat Detroit. The homer made a winner of Steve Farr, the Yankees' fifth pitcher. Farr worked the final two innings, allowing one hit.

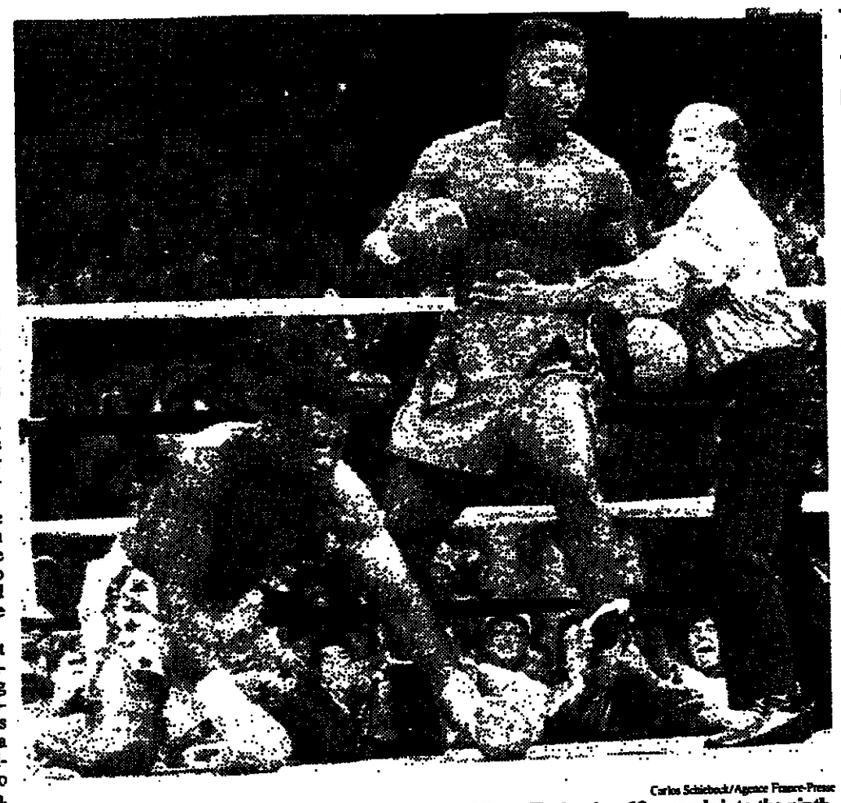
Mariners 7, Twins 2: The Mariners had four home runs, including two by Jay Buhner, and Erik Hanson remained unbeaten as Seattle, playing at home, defeated Minnesota. Though his record improved to 5-0, Hanson's scoreless innings pitched streak came to an end at 22⅓ innings over four games. A first-inning solo homer by Kirby Puckett ended Hanson's streak.

Athletics 6, Angels 2: In Anaheim, California, Mark McGwire's two-run double and a solo homer by Ruben Sierra won it for Oakland over California.

In the top of the first, McGwire doubled under third baseman Torey Lovullo's glove and into the left field corner to drive in two runs. McGwire eventually scored on a single by Dale Sveum as the Athletics grabbed a 3-0 lead.

• Nolan Ryan, in his first start since undergoing knee surgery, allowed six hits in the first inning Friday night in Kansas City, Missouri, as the Royals beat the Texas Rangers, 9-4; Fernando Valenzuela improved his chances with the Orioles, giving up only six hits and two runs in eight innings in Toronto, but the Blue Jays won, 3-2, on a run-scoring single in the ninth.

AL ROUNDUP



Carlos Schlechock/Agence France-Presse

Lennox Lewis, held back by referee Joe Cortez, floored Tony Tucker just 12 seconds into the ninth.

Lewis Decisions Tucker, and Bruno Issues Challenge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Lennox Lewis had countryman Frank Bruno pounding on his door Sunday, just hours after Lewis became not only the first British world heavyweight champion of this century but the first to actually win a championship fight.

Lewis knocked down Tony Tucker twice and won a cut 12-round decision Saturday night in his WBC title fight in Las Vegas.

Bruno challenged Lewis to a September bout in London that already is being dubbed "The Battle of Britain" and said, "Lennox will not find me lumbering and predictable like Tucker, who fought a one-pace fight. Tucker had Lewis looking in trouble a couple of times, and he has not got half my power."

But Frank Maloney, Lewis's manager, said he had already received a $5.5-million offer to defend the title again in the United States in September, and warned Bruno to cut his asking price.

"Unless we get the same money for fighting Bruno in London as fighting in Las Vegas against an opponent of our choice, there is no fight," Maloney said.

Lewis's victory over Tucker was workmanlike but certainly not as spectacular as his second-round knockout of Razor Ruddock in an elimination match. That earned Lewis, 27, who was born in London of Jamaican parents and won an Olympic gold medal for Canada in 1988, championship recognition when the WBC stripped Riddick Bowe of its title for failing to agree to make a first defense against the top-ranked Lewis.

Bowe will fight journeyman Jesse Ferguson on May 22 in Washington.

Lewis knocked down Tucker in the third and ninth rounds in a fight in which most of the action was packed into the six minutes of the eighth and ninth rounds.

In the eighth, Tucker landed a short right to Lewis's head and a flurry of punches that backed him up. Lewis retaliated with five or six head shots that sent Tucker reeling across the ring to a neutral corner.

At the bell, Lewis landed a right and Tucker wobbled to his corner.

Lewis roared out at the opening of the ninth and 12 seconds later put Tucker down with a right. Tucker got up quickly and Lewis attacked for another 40 seconds, but in the final two minutes Tucker had Lewis in trouble, first with a series of punches to the head and a right to the body, then with a right to the head and, with 15 seconds left, a hook and a right to the head.

That was Tucker's last hurrah. For the last three rounds, Tucker was out of gas and Lewis had the title tucked away.

Judge Mickey Vann of Britain favored Lewis, 118-111; Jerry Roth of Las Vegas saw it 117-111 for Lewis and Harry Gibbs of Britain favored the champion by 116-112.

Earlier on the card, the undefeated WBC super-lightweight champion, Júlio César Chávez of Mexico, stopped Terrence Alli of Guyana in the sixth round.

Chávez's victory set up a bout with the WBC welterweight champion, Pernell Whitaker of the United States, in four months.

Chavez, 88-0, with 73 inside the distance, halted Alli, the No. 1 contender, with 45 seconds gone in the sixth round. The end came after Chávez, 30, knocked down Alli, 32, with a barrage of blows to the head punctuated by a final right.

Alli got up quickly and just as quickly was backed into his corner with 16 punches to the head, 10 of which landed.

When Chávez moved back and referee Carlos Padilla gestured for the two to resume, Alli waved that the fight was over.

In another undercard bout, Gerald McClellan of the United States recovered from a low blow to dethrone WBC middleweight champion Julian Jackson of the Virgin Islands in the fifth round.

McClellan knocked down Jackson twice after the bout was stopped briefly so the challenger could recover from a low blow.

Two rights followed by a left put Jackson down for a five-count. He went down again from a left hook, and referee Mills Lane stopped the bout without finishing his count at 2:09 of the round.

• Chana Por Pao-in of Thailand, in his first WBA minimum-weight title defense, decisioned Carlos Murillo of Panama on Sunday in Bangkok. *AP, AFP, UPI, Reuters*

Marlins Take Advantage of the Hapless Mets, 6-4

The Associated Press

The Mets lost for the 11th time in 13 games as Walt Weiss had three hits and drove in two runs to help the Florida Marlins win, 6-4, on Sunday in New York.

The loss dropped the last-place Mets 11½ games behind first-place Philadelphia in the National League East, and three games in back of the expansion Marlins. Florida (14-16) has won two of three in the four-game series against New York, and seven of its last 11 overall.

Chris Hammond (2-3) gave up one run and five hits in seven innings for the victory.

Bryan Harvey got the last three outs for his 10th save in 11 opportunities, allowing Dave Gallagher's RBI single in the ninth.

Phillies 6, Cardinals 5: In Philadelphia, Mickey Morandini hit a grand slam in the eighth to give the red-hot Phillies the victory over St. Louis.

The victory improved Philadelphia's record to 22-7, tops in the majors. It tied the Phillies best record ever after 29 games as they were 22-7 in both 1911 and 1913. Philadelphia has won 12 of its last 15 games.

St. Louis led 5-2 going into the bottom of the eighth.

Tewksbury retired the first two batters, but Darren Daulton singled and went to third on a double by Wes Chamberlain. Lee Smith (0-1), making his first appearance since April 29, relieved Tewksbury and walked Milt Thompson to load the bases. Duncan then hit Smith's first pitch over the left-field fence for his second home run of the year and his second career grand slam.

• *In Saturday's games:*

Pirates 10, Expos 9: In Pittsburgh, Tom Foley's run-scoring single in the 10th lifted the Pirates past Montreal in a game the Pirates tied three times on two-out home runs. Andy Van Slyke forced extra innings when he hit John Wetteland's 2-0 pitch over the right field wall with two outs in the ninth.

Orlando Merced, who hit a three-run homer earlier, opened the 10th with a walk against Kent Bottenfield. Kevin Young bunted him to second, and after an intentional walk to Don Slaught, Foley grounded Bottenfield's first pitch into right field. Larry Walker couldn't field the ball cleanly, allowing Merced to score without a play.

Marlins 4, Mets 2: In New York, Jack Armstrong pitched six strong innings and had two hits in Florida's first victory over the Mets. Armstrong gave up four hits and two runs, including a solo homer by Eddie Murray. The 28-year-old right-hander, selected from Cleveland in the expansion draft, struck out two and walked three.

Braves 8, Rockies 7: In Denver, Sid Bream's pinch-hit grand slam highlighted a six-run eighth for Atlanta. Jerald Clark and Charlie Hayes had home runs to give the Rockies and Bruce Ruffin a 6-0 lead through seven innings. But Colorado's shoddy defense and shaky bullpen combined to blow the lead in the eighth.

Atlanta won the game in the ninth when Otis Nixon led off with a walk, went to second on a wild pitch by Scott Fredrickson and scored on Jeff Blauser's single. David Justice added an RBI single.

Cubs 8, Padres 6: In Chicago, two passed balls by Dan Walters on consecutive pitches resulted in two runs in the seventh as the Cubs rallied to beat San Diego.

Trailing 5-4, the Cubs loaded the bases with none out off Pat Gomez on pinch singles by Rey Sanchez and Willie Wilson and Jose Vizcaino's bunt single. After Mark Grace's sacrifice fly tied the score, Ryne Sandberg was intentionally walked to reload the bases.

Dodgers 5, Giants 2: Jose Offerman gave Los Angeles the lead with a sacrifice fly in the 12th and Mitch Webster followed with a two-run homer as the Dodgers won in San Francisco.

Phillies 2, Cardinals 1: In Philadelphia, Ricky Jordan's pinch single with one out in the bottom of the 10th defeated St. Louis. Pete Incaviglia led off the 10th by reaching on third baseman Todd Zeile's throwing error.

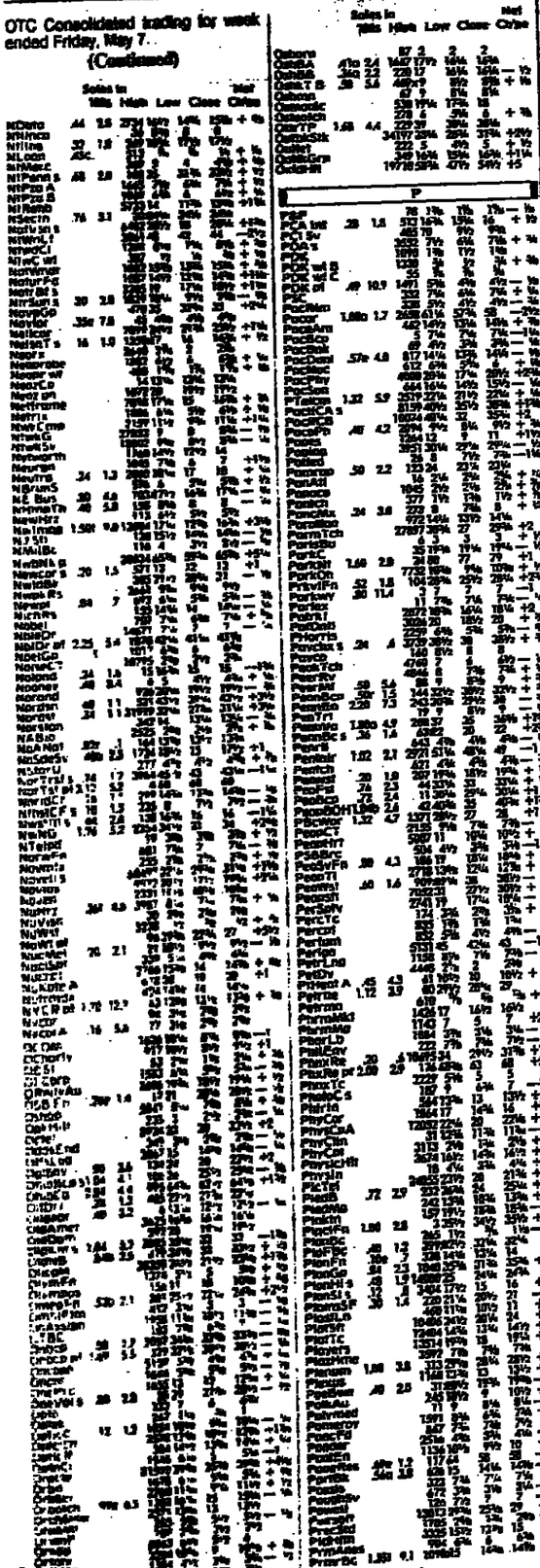
Astros 12, Reds 1: Jeff Bagwell hit a three-run homer, his sixth homer in his last seven home games, to highlight a 15-hit Houston attack against Cincinnati.

NL ROUNDUP

NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

OTC Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, May 7.

(Continued)



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MONDAY SPORTS GRAND PRIX

Prost Wins Easily for Lead in Standings

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BARCELONA — Alain Prost of France regained the lead in the world drivers' championship on Sunday when he won the Spanish Grand Prix convincingly.

Prost, driving a Williams, finished 16.87 seconds ahead of Ayrton Senna of Brazil to move two points ahead of the McLaren driver in the title race. It was the third victory in five races this season for Prost, and his 47th overall. He now has 34 points to Senna's 32.

Michael Schumacher of Germany and Riccardo Patrese of Italy took third and fourth place for Benetton-Ford.

Michael Andretti of the United States, Senna's McLaren-Ford teammate, came in fifth, completing his first race after dropping out during the first four this season. Gerhard Berger of Austria, in a Ferrari, was sixth.

It was the third Grand Prix on the Circuit of Catalunya north of Barcelona. Nigel Mansell, who this year turned to Indy car racing, won the first two in rainy conditions. After some brief showers in the morning, this year's race was run in bright sunshine.

Prost's time was 1 hour, 32 minutes, 27.685 seconds over 308.555 kilometers (191.727 miles). He averaged 200.227 kilometers an hour for the 65 laps. Prost went into the lead after 10 laps and held it for the rest of the race.

He had the pole position but was beaten to the first turn by his Williams-Renault teammate, Damon Hill of England. Prost got off to a less-than-perfect start, and his automatic gearbox failed to change up from first to second, forcing him to operate it manually.

"This cost me some time," he said. "But Damon made a good start and drove very fast."

Prost passed Hill at the end of the straight on the 11th lap, but Hill was often close to regaining the lead before being forced to retire on lap 41.

This left Prost with a 22-second lead over Senna and he was able to win in relative comfort as Senna was affected by visibility problems — he said four or five cars blew out engines in front of him — and Schumacher had severe vibrations and gearbox trouble.

Senna went to the pit for a tire change after 51 laps to move back to 53 seconds. He cut the lead to about 17 at the end as Prost let up, comfortably in front.

"I knew I was braking later than Damon so I was able to pass him," Prost said, "but he pushed me very hard and I felt tired. Physically, it has been one of the hardest races I have known.

"When Damon went I knew I could go through without changing tires and I just concentrated on bringing the car home on the road. It is good to be in front in the championship again, but it will be very difficult in the next race at Monaco," on May 23.

"I was hoping Alain would have problems but it was not to be," Senna said. "Second in the circumstances is an excellent result.

"To have two drivers in the top six is a great result, especially for Michael."

Andretti was happy to finish.

"I am relieved," said the former Indy car champion. "Though it wasn't very exciting, it feels as if a weight has been lifted off my shoulders. I brought it home finally and that's what matters."

(Reuters, AP)

Alain Prost passed Williams teammate Damon Hill on the 11th lap and led the rest of the race.

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

(Through Saturday's Games)

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	17	11	.607	—
Boston	17	13	.567	1
New York	16	13	.552	1½
Toronto	16	14	.533	2
Milwaukee	12	15	.444	4½
Cleveland	12	18	.400	6
Baltimore	11	17	.393	6
West Division				
Chicago	17	11	.607	—
California	16	11	.593	½
Texas	15	12	.556	1½
Seattle	15	15	.500	3
Kansas City	12	16	.429	5
Minnesota	12	16	.429	5
Oakland	10	16	.385	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	21	7	.750	—
Montreal	16	13	.552	5½
St. Louis	15	14	.517	6½
Chicago	14	14	.500	7
Pittsburgh	14	14	.500	7
Florida	13	16	.448	8½
New York	10	17	.370	10½
West Division				
San Francisco	19	11	.633	—
Houston	17	12	.586	1½
Atlanta	17	15	.531	3
San Diego	12	16	.429	6
Cincinnati	12	17	.414	6½
Los Angeles	12	17	.414	6½
Colorado	10	19	.345	8½

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 100 001 000—2 7 0
Toronto 011 000 001—3 8 0
Valenzuela, Frohwirth (9) and Tackett, Hoiles (9); Hentgen, Eichhorn (7) and Borders. W—Eichhorn, 2-0. L—Frohwirth, 1-2. HR—Toronto, Carter (9).

Boston 010 000 000—1 4 0
Milwaukee 000 000 000—0 3 1
Darwin, Russell (9) and Pena; Wegman and Nilsson, Kmak (9). W—Darwin, 2-4. L—Wegman, 2-5. Sv—Russell (8).

Cleveland 020 100 101—5 10 2
Chicago 101 120 00x—6 14 1
Nagy, Kramer (5), Cook (8) and Ortiz, Levis (8); Alvarez, Schwarz (8), Radinsky (8), Hernandez (9) and Karkovice. W—Alvarez, 3-0. L—Nagy, 2-5. Sv—Hernandez (5).

Texas 004 000 000—4 9 3
Kansas City 600 201 00x—9 12 0
Ryan, Bohanon (5), Whiteside (6), Leiferts (6), Nen (8) and Rodriguez; Pichardo, Gordon (9) and Mayne. W—Pichardo, 2-1. L—Ryan, 1-2. HR—Texas, Gonzalez (8).

New York 002 004 000 000—6 13 0
Detroit 000 000 240 001—7 11 1
(12 innings)
Key, Habyan (8), Monteleone (9), Kamieniecki (12) and Nokes; Moore, Haas (6), Krueger (6), MacDonald (10) and Kreuter, Tettleton (12). W—MacDonald, 2-0. L—Kamieniecki, 0-1. HRs—Detroit, Tettleton 2 (7).

Oakland 010 000 002—3 6 0
California 010 100 11x—4 7 1
Downs, S.Davis (5), Boever (6) and Steinbach; Finley, Valera (8) and Myers. W—Finley, 3-2. L—Downs, 1-2. Sv—Valera (4). HR—Oakland, D. Henderson (3).

Minnesota 000 301 001—5 8 0
Seattle 000 020 200—4 11 1
Tapani, Hartley (7), Guthrie (7), Aguilera (9) and Harper; Powell, Henry (6), Nelson (8), Swan (9), DeLucia (9) and Valle. W—Guthrie, 2-1. L—Swan, 1-2. Sv—Aguilera (9). HRs—Minnesota, Harper (2), Munoz (3). Seattle, Valle (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego 020 000 000—2 6 1
Chicago 000 007 000—1 6 0
Benes, Rodriguez (8), Ge. Harris (8) and Walters; Morgan, Assenmacher (8), Scanlan (9) and Wilkins. W—Benes, 5-2. L—Morgan, 2-4. Sv—Ge. Harris (6).

Florida 000 000 000—0 4 0
New York 101 000 20x—4 7 0
Hough, Aquino (7), McClure (8), Corsi (8) and Santiago; Gooden and O'Brien. W—Gooden, 4-3. L—Hough, 2-1. HRs—New York, Orsulak (1), Johnson (4).

St. Louis 201 000 000—3 5 1
Philadelphia 100 120 00x—4 8 3
Magrane, Olivares (7), Murphy (8) and Pagnozzi; Greene, West (8), Andersen (8), Williams (9) and Daulton. W—Greene, 3-0. L—Magrane, 2-3. Sv—Williams (12). HRs—St. Louis, Whiten (6). Philadelphia, Duncan (1), Hollins (4).

Montreal 000 100 000—1 6 1
Pittsburgh 000 000 000—0 8 0
Nabholz, Rojas (7), Wetteland (8) and Spehr; Tomlin, Neagle (8), Wagner (8) and Slaught. W—Nabholz, 2-2. L—Tomlin, 1-3. Sv—Wetteland (2).

Cincinnati 014 011 000—7 12 0
Houston 400 022 010—9 9 2
Rijo, Landrum (7), Cadaret (8), Foster (8), Reardon (9) and Oliver; Swindell, Grant (4), Edens (6), Williams (7), X.Hernandez (9) and Taubensee. W—Rijo, 4-1. L—Swindell, 4-3. Sv—Reardon (4). HRs—Cincinnati, Milligan (1). Houston, Bagwell (6).

Atlanta 122 023 021—13 16 1
Colorado 310 100 000—5 11 2
Avery, Freeman (4), Howell (8) and Olson; Henry, Parrett (4), Blair (6), Wayne (8) and Sheaffer. W—Freeman, 1-0. L—Parrett, 0-1. HRs—Atlanta, Blauser 2 (3), Lemke 2 (4).

Los Angeles 000 031 001—5 10 1
San Francisco 203 010 02x—8 14 2
Ke.Gross, McDowell (6), Wilson (8), Trlicek (8) and Piazza; Black, Burba (6), Jackson (8), Beck (9) and Manwaring, Colbert (9). W—Black, 2-0. L—Ke. Gross, 2-3.

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Baltimore 000 050 010—6 9 0
Toronto 100 000 200—3 5 0
Sutcliffe, Frohwirth (7) and Hoiles; Linton, Castillo (5), Eichhorn (8), Timlin (9) and Knorr. W—Sutcliffe, 3-2. L—Linton, 0-1. Sv—Frohwirth (2). HRs—Toronto, White (2), Knorr (1).

Boston 000 000 300—3 10 3
Milwaukee 301 000 20x—6 6 0
Quantrill, Bankhead (4), Fossas (7), Ryan (7), Harris (7) and Melvin; Eldred, Orosco (8), Henry (9) and Nilsson, Kmak (8). W—Eldred, 4-3. L—Quantrill, 2-1. Sv—Henry (6). HRs—Boston, Riles (1). Milwaukee, G. Vaughn (6).

Cleveland 015 001 000—7 8 2
Chicago 500 140 00x—10 12 3
M. Young, C. Young (3), Power (5), Plunk (7) and Parrish; McDowell, Pall (7), Schwarz (8), Hernandez (9) and Karkovice. W—McDowell, 6-1. L—C.Young, 0-1. Sv—Hernandez (6). HRs—Cleveland, Sorrento (6), Comartinez (2). Chicago, Thomas (4), Bell (1), Burks (2), B. Jackson (2).

New York 600 100 001 02—10 15 0
Detroit 131 210 000 00—8 12 1
(11 innings)
Abbott, Kamieniecki (4), Habyan (7), Heaton (9), Farr (10) and Stanley, Nokes (11); T.Bolton, Grater (1), Gohr (2), Leiter (5), Henneman (8), D. Johnson (11) and Kreuter. W—Farr, 1-1. L—D. Johnson, 1-1. HRs—New York, Tartabull (5), Nokes (2). Detroit, Trammell (2), Barnes (1).

Minnesota 101 000 000—2 6 0
Seattle 042 010 00x—7 9 0
Deshaies, Mahomes (4) and Harper; Hanson and Valle. W—Hanson, 5-0. L—Deshaies, 4-2. HRs—Minnesota, Puckett (6). Seattle, Buhner 2 (6), Haselman (1), T. Martinez (8).

Oakland 300 010 020—6 11 1
California 200 000 000—2 8 2
Welch, Honeycutt (7), Gossage (8), Eckersley (9) and Steinbach; Langston, Crim (6), Grahe (8), Nelson (9) and Orton, Tingley (8). W—Welch, 4-2. L—Langston, 3-1. Sv—Eckersley (5). HRs—Oakland, Sierra (5). California, Snow (7).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Florida 002 101 000—4 11 0
New York 000 110 000—2 4 1
Armstrong, Hoffman (7), Harvey (9) and Decker, Santiago (7); Schourek, Innis (6), Maddux (8), Young (9) and Hundley. W—Armstrong, 3-3. L—Schourek, 1-3. Sv—Harvey (9). HRs—Florida, Felix (5). New York, Murray (5).

San Diego 200 021 001—6 11 3
Chicago 012 100 40x—8 11 1
Eiland, Gomez (5), Mason (7) and Walters; Harkey, Boutisla (6), McElroy (7), Assenmacher (8), Myers (9) and Wilkins. W—McElroy, 2-1. L—Gomez, 0-2. Sv—Gomez (9). HRs—San Diego, Sheffield (7). Chicago, Sosa (7).

Atlanta 000 000 002—8 9 8
Colorado 200 000 401—7 11 3
P Smith, Bedrosian (7), Mercker (8), Stanton (9) and Berryhill; Ruffin, Blair (8), Fredrickson (9), Wayne (9) and Girardi. W—Mercker, 2-0. L—Fredrickson, 0-1. Sv—Stanton (11). HR—Atlanta, Bream (3). Colorado, Clark (4), Hayes (7).

Los Angeles 000 101 000 003—5 10 1
San Francisco 002 000 000 000—2 12 1
(12 innings)
Candiotti, P.Martinez (9), Daal (11), Gott (11) and Piazza; Burkett, Jackson (9), Burba (11), Hickerson (12) and Je. Reed. W—Gott, 1-0. L—Burba, 2-2. HR—Los Angeles, Webster (1).

St. Louis 010 000 000 0—1 10 1
Philadelphia 000 010 000 1—2 6 0
(10 innings)
Cormier, Perez (10), Murphy (10) and Villanueva; Mulholland and Daulton. W—Mulholland, 4-3. L—Perez, 2-2.

Montreal 200 005 200 0—9 14 0
Pittsburgh 005 002 011 1—10 10 1
(10 innings)
J. Jones, Fassero (4), Barnes (6), Rojas (7), Shaw (8), Wetteland (9), Bottenfield (10) and Spehr, D.Fletcher (7); Cooke, Minor (6), Neagle (7), Otto (8), Belinda (9) and Prince, Slaught (7). W—Belinda, 1-0. L—Bottenfield, 1-3. HRs—Montreal, Colbrunn (2). Pittsburgh, Van Slyke (3), Merced (1), Garcia (2).

Cincinnati 000 010 000—1 7 1
Houston 511 400 01x—12 15 1
Smiley, Hill (4), Cadaret (8) and Oliver, D. Wilson (7); Kile, E.Bell (7), Edens (9) and Servais. W—Kile, 2-0. L—Smiley, 0-5. HRs—Houston, Bagwell (7), C. James (4), Servais (2).

Japanese Leagues

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Chunichi	14	10	0	.583	—
Hiroshima	13	9	0	.591	—
Hanshin	13	10	0	.565	½
Yomiuri	13	11	0	.542	1
Yakult	10	14	0	.417	4
Yokohama	8	17	0	.320	6½

Saturday's Results
Hanshin 5, Hiroshima 4
Chunichi 9, Yokohama 0
Yomiuri 5, Yakult 4

Sunday's Results
Hanshin 4, Hiroshima 1
Yakult 7, Yomiuri 0
Yokohama 5, Chunichi 3

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	14	9	1	.604	—
Nippon Ham	13	10	1	.563	1
Lotte	11	11	0	.500	2½
Orix	11	11	0	.500	2½
Kintetsu	9	12	1	.432	4
Daiei	9	14	1	.396	5

Saturday's Results
Seibu 9, Nippon Ham 4
Kintetsu 3, Orix 2
Lotte 7, Daiei 4

Sunday's Results
Nippon Ham 3, Seibu 0
Kintetsu 10, Orix 4
Daiei 10, Lotte 1

AUTO RACING

Spanish Grand Prix

Results Sunday on the 4.747-kilometer (2.95-mile) Circuit of Catalonya, a 308.555-kilometer (191.727-mile) race: 1, Alain Prost, France, Williams-Renault, 65 laps, 1 hour, 32 minutes, 27.685 seconds, 200.227 kph (124.415 mph) average speed; 2, Ayrton Senna, Brazil, McLaren-Ford, 65, 16.873 seconds behind; 3, Michael Schumacher, Germany, Benetton-Ford, 65, 27.125 seconds behind; 4, Riccardo Patrese, Italy, Benetton-Ford, 64; 5, Michael Andretti, United States, McLaren-Ford, 64; 6, Gerhard Berger, Austria, Ferrari, 63.

7, Mark Blundell, Britain, Ligier-Renault, 63; 8, Christian Fittipaldi, Brazil, Minardi-Ford, 63; 9, Eric Comas, France, Larrousse-Lamborghini, 63; 10, Aguri Suzuki, Japan, Footwork Mugen-Honda, 63; 11, Thierry Boutsen, Belgium, Jordan-Hart, 62; 12, Rubens Barrichello, Brazil, Jordan-Hart, 62; 13, Dereck Warwick, Britain, Footwork Mugen-Honda, 62; 14, Alessandro Zanardi, Italy, Lotus-Ford, 60.

Drivers' Standings: 1, Alain Prost, France, 34 points; 2, Ayrton Senna, Brazil, 32; 3, Michael Schumacher, Germany, 14; 4, Damon Hill, Britain, 12; 5, Mark Blundell, Britain, 6 (tie), and Johnny Herbert, Britain, 6.

7, J. J. Lehto, Finland, 5; (tie), Riccardo Patrese, Italy, 5; 9, Martin Brundle, Britain, 4; 10, Christian Fittipaldi, Brazil, 3; 11, Philippe Alliot, France, 2 (tie), Fabrizio Barbazza, Italy, 2 (tie), Gerhard Berger, Austria, 2 (tie), Michael Andretti, United States, 2; 15, Alessandro Zanardi, Italy, 1.

Constructors' Standings: 1, Williams-Renault, 46 points; 2, McLaren-Ford, 34; 3, Benetton-Ford, 19; 4, Ligier-Renault, 10; 5, Lotus-Ford, 7; 6, Minardi-Ford, 5 (tie), Sauber, 5; 8, Larousse-Lamborghini, 2 (tie), Ferrari, 2.

BASKETBALL

NBA Playoffs

FIRST ROUND

(Best-of-5)

L.A. Clippers 25 19 12 24—80
Houston 24 13 28 17—84
(Houston wins series 3-2)

Manning 11-25 2-3 24, Norman 6-13 0-0 14, Roberts 3-9 1-2 7, Harper 8-18 2-3 19, M.Jackson 4-13 0-0 8, Williams 0-3 0-0 0, Spencer 0-1 0-0 0, J.Jackson 1-4 0-0 2, Grant 0-2 0-0 0, Conner 3-5 0-0 6. Totals 36-93 5-8 80.

Horry 0-5 2-2 2, Thorpe 5-13 2-2 12, Olajuwon 14-27 3-3 31, Garland 0-5 0-0 0, Smith 8-15 0-0 19, Herrera 0-0 1-2 1, Maxwell 4-15 3-4 13, Bullard 2-3 0-0 6, Brooks 0-3 0-0 0. Totals 33-86 11-13 84.

3-Point goals—Los Angeles 3-9 (Norman 2-2, Harper 1-3, Manning 0-1, Roberts 0-1, M.Jackson 0-1, Williams 0-1), Houston 7-19 (Smith 3-6, Bullard 2-2, Maxwell 2-8, Brooks 0-1, Horry 0-2). Fouled out—None. Rebounds—Los Angeles 53 (Manning 12), Houston 62 (Olajuwon 21). Assists—Los Angeles 19 (M.Jackson 9), Houston 21 (Smith 6). Total fouls—Los Angeles 18, Houston 12. Technicals—Harper, Smith.

Utah 18 21 18 35— 92
Seattle 17 13 39 31—100
(Seattle wins series 3-2)

Benoit 4-10 2-4 11, K.Malone 10-19 6-6 26, Eaton 1-3 2-4 4, J.Malone 6-13 2-4 14, Stockton 8-14 0-0 19, Humphries 2-6 0-0 5, Brown 2-5 2-2 6, Corbin 1-4 5-6 7. Totals 34-74 19-26 92.

Kemp 4-7 4-6 12, McKey 2-4 2-2 6, Perkins 7-15 2-2 20, Payton 8-14 1-1 17, Pierce 4-12 7-8 15, E.Johnson 6-14 0-0 12, McMillan 6-9 3-4 16, Cage 1-3 0-0 2. Totals 38-78 19-23 100.

3-Point goals—Utah 5-10 (Stockton 3-5, Humphries 1-3, Benoit 1-2), Seattle 5-10 (Perkins 4-8, McMillan 1-2). Fouled out—None. Rebounds—Utah 49 (K.Malone 12), Seattle 42 (Perkins 13). Assists—Utah 19 (Stockton 11), Seattle 21 (Payton 7). Total fouls—Utah 19, Seattle 21.

Cleveland 21 20 20 18—79
New Jersey 24 31 33 8—96
(Series tied 2-2)

Nance 2-7 1-2 5, Sanders 3-7 0-0 6, Daugherty 12-18 5-5 29, Ehlo 3-4 0-0 6, Price 5-14 0-0 11, Williams 4-11 3-3 11, Brandon 1-7 2-2 4, Wilkins 1-5 0-0 2, Ferry 2-7 1-1 5, Guidinger 0-0 0-0 0. Totals 33-80 12-13 79.

Morris 9-12 2-2 22, Coleman 9-18 1-1 21, Mahorn 2-4 0-0 4, Petrovic 9-15 0-0 19, Robinson 3-11 0-0 6, Schintzius 5-8 0-0 10, Cheeks 5-7 0-0 10, Brown 0-3 0-0 0, Addison 2-5 0-0 4, King 0-1 0-0 0. Totals 44-84 3-3 96.

3-Point goals—Cleveland 1-3 (Price 1-2, Ferry 0-1), New Jersey 5-9 (Coleman 2-3, Morris 2-4, Petrovic 1-2). Fouled out—None. Rebounds—Cleveland 39 (Nance, Daugherty, Williams, Ferry 5), New Jersey 49 (Coleman 14). Assists—Cleveland 17 (Price 6), New Jersey 31 (Coleman, Robinson 8). Total fouls—Cleveland 10, New Jersey 15. Technical—Coleman.

Portland 23 22 24 19 8— 97
San Antonio 28 32 13 15 11—100
(San Antonio wins series 3-1)

Drexler 5-16 6-9 17, Williams 1-5 0-0 2, Bryant 8-16 5-5 21, Strickland 5-13 2-2 12, Porter 5-15 2-2 12, C.Robinson 6-16 2-6 14, Kersey 7-12 1-1 15, Duckworth 0-3 0-0 0, Wolf 1-1 0-0 2, Ellie 0-1 2-2 2. Totals 38-98 20-27 97.

Elliott 7-11 2-3 17, Carr 4-11 1-2 9, D.Robinson 8-14 4-9 20, Ellis 9-18 1-2 21, Johnson 3-6 0-0 6, Reid 1-5 2-2 4, Anderson 5-11 6-6 17, Daniels 1-3 0-0 2, Cummings 2-5 0-0 4. Totals 40-84 16-24 100.

3-Point goals—Portland 1-8 (Drexler 1-4, Strickland 0-1, C.Robinson 0-1, Porter 0-2), San Antonio 4-7 (Ellis 2-4, Anderson 1-2, Elliott 1-1). Fouled out—Williams. Rebounds—Portland 74 (Kersey 14), San Antonio 45 (D.Robinson 17). Assists—Portland 18 (Strickland 10), San Antonio 26 (D.Robinson 11). Total fouls—Portland 28, San Antonio 28. Technical—San Antonio illegal defense.

SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFIERS

Asian Zone, First Round

Group D
Bahrain 0, South Korea 0
Lebanon 2, Hong Kong 2

Group F
Bangladesh 3, Sri Lanka 0
United Arab Emirates 1, Japan 1

DUTCH FIRST DIVISION
Ajax Amsterdam 5, Feyenoord Rotterdam 2
FC Volendam 4, Dordrecht'90 1
RKC Waalwijk 1, Fortuna Sittard 3
Sparta Rotterdam 0, Vitesse Arnhem 3
Roda JC Kerkrade 1, FC Utrecht 3
MVV Maastricht 1, FC Groningen 0
PSV Eindhoven 2, G.A.Eagles Deventer 0
Cambuur Leeuwarden 4, FC Twente 2
FC Den Bosch 0, Willem II Tilburg 3

Standings: PSV 47 points, Feyenoord 46, Ajax 43, Vitesse 41, FC Twente 38, MVV 37, FC Volendam 34, FC Utrecht 33, Willem II 30, RKC 29, FC Groningen 28, Sparta 26, Cambuur 24, G.A. Eagles 24, Roda JC 21, Fortuna S. 19, FC Den Bosch 17, Dordrecht'90 15.

ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE
Queen's Park Rangers 2, Aston Villa 1
Wimbledon 1, Manchester United 2
Arsenal 3, Crystal Palace 0
Blackburn 1, Sheffield Wednesday 0
Coventry 3, Leeds 3
Ipswich 2, Nottingham Forest 1
Liverpool 6, Tottenham 2
Manchester City 2, Everton 5
Middlesbrough 3, Norwich 3
Oldham 4, Southampton 3
Sheffield United 4, Chelsea 2

Standings: Manchester United 84 points, Aston Villa 74, Norwich 72, Blackburn 71, Queen's Park Rangers 60, Liverpool 59, Sheffield Wednesday 59, Manchester City 57, Arsenal 56, Chelsea 56, Tottenham 56, Wimbledon 54, Everton 53, Sheffield United 52, Coventry 52, Ipswich 52, Leeds 51, Southampton 50, Oldham 49, Crystal Palace 49, Middlesbrough 44, Nottingham Forest 40.

FRENCH FIRST DIVISION
Metz 2, Le Havre 3
Toulouse 0, Lens 0
Paris St. Germain 1, Monaco 0
Valenciennes 1, Bordeaux 0
Strasbourg 2, Nantes 4
Caen 2, Marseille 3
Montpellier 1, St Etienne 2
Lille 0, Sochaux 0
Toulon 1, Auxerre 2
Lyon 0, Nimes 1

Standings: Marseille 49 points, Paris St. Germain 46, Monaco 45, Bordeaux 43, Nantes 41, St Etienne 39, Auxerre 37, Strasbourg 35, Lens 35, Caen 31, Metz 31, Lyon 31, Montpellier 31, Sochaux 30, Toulouse 28, Lille 28, Valenciennes 27, Le Havre 27, Toulon 23, Nimes 21.

GERMAN FIRST DIVISION
Werder Bremen 1, Borussia Dortmund 0
FC Nuremberg 0, Bayern Munich 0
FC Saarbruecken 0, Borussia M'gladbach. 4
VfB Stuttgart 4, SG Wattenscheid 1
Bayer Leverkusen 3, FC Cologne 0
VfL Bochum 1, Eintracht Frankfurt 0
Karlsruhe 3, Dynamo Dresden 1
Bayer Uerdingen 0, Hamburger SV 2
Schalke 4, FC Kaiserslautern 0

Standings: Bayern Munich 42 points, Werder Bremen 42, Borussia Dortmund 39, Eintracht Frankfurt 38, Bayer Leverkusen 34, SC Karlsruhe 33, Borussia M'gladbach 31, FC Kaiserslautern 30, VfB Stuttgart 30, Schalke 29, Hamburg SV 28, FC Nuremberg 26, SG Wattenscheid 26, Dynamo Dresden 25, FC Saarbrucken 23, VfL Bochum 22, FC Cologne 22, Bayer Uerdingen 20.

ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION
Ancona 3, AC Milan 1
Brescia 2, Atalanta 0
Cagliari 1, Udinese 1
Internazionale 2, Lazio 0
Juventus 4, Foggia 2
Napoli 2, Genoa 2
AS Roma 4, Torino 5
Sampdoria 1, Pescara 1
Fiorentina 1, Parma 1

Standings: AC Milan 46 points, Internazionale 42, Juventus 36, Parma 35, Lazio 34, Sampdoria 34, Torino 33, Cagliari 31, Atalanta 31, Napoli 30, Roma 29, Foggia 28, Fiorentina 26, Genoa 26, Udinese 25, Brescia 24, Ancona 17, Pescara 13.

SPANISH FIRST DIVISION
Osasuna 0, Sevilla 1
Real Sociedad 1, Celta 1
Real Madrid 1, Rayo Vallecano 1
Tenerife 1, Oviedo 2
Barcelona 4, Cadiz 1
Burgos 1, Espanol 1
Albacete vs. Athletic de Bilbao, ppd. to May 26.
Deportivo de La Coruna 0, Logrones 1
Valencia 1, Atletico de Madrid 0
Sporting de Gijon 3, Zaragoza 1

Standings: Barcelona 50, Real Madrid 49, Deportivo La Coruna 44, Valencia 40, Tenerife 38, Atletico de Madrid 37, Sevilla 36, Athletic de Bilbao 32, Zaragoza 31, Real Sociedad 31, Osasuna 30, Celta 29, Espanol 29, Rayo Vallecano 28, Sporting de Gijon 27, Oviedo 26, Logrones 24, Albacete 21, Cadiz 19, Burgos 17.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY
Colombia 2, U.S. 1

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

CLEVELAND—Traded Kevin Wickander, pitcher, to Cincinnati for player to be named later. Bought contract of Cliff Young, pitcher, from Charlotte, IL. Signed Lance Parrish, catcher, to 1-year contract. Optioned Jesse Levis, catcher, to Charlotte.

DETROIT—Optioned John Kiely, pitcher, to Toledo, IL. Recalled Mark Grater, pitcher, from Toledo. Outrighted contract of Mike Lumley, pitcher, to Toledo.

MILWAUKEE—Put Darryl Hamilton, outfielder, on 15-day disabled list. Called up Troy O'Leary, outfielder, from New Orleans, AA.

NEW YORK—Signed Rich Gedman, catcher, to minor-league contract with Columbus, IL.

SEATTLE—Claimed Len Picota, pitcher, off waivers from Montreal Expos and optioned him to Calgary, PCL.

TEXAS—Activated Nolan Ryan, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list. Optioned Jeff Bronkey, pitcher, to Oklahoma City, AA.

TORONTO—Recalled Doug Linton, pitcher, from Syracuse, IL. Optioned Scott Brown, pitcher, to Syracuse.

National League

NEW YORK—Put Sid Fernandez, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list retroactive to May 1. Activated John Franco, pitcher, from 15-day disabled list.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BUFFALO—Signed Monty Brown, Jason Carthen, Anthony Fieldings, Kevin O'Brien and David White, linebackers; Kurt Biesdorn and Steve Kratz, placekickers; Malcolm Everette, defensive back; Tom Svobodny, offensive tackle; Dean Jones, defensive end; Yonel Jourdain, running back; and Bob Gordon, wide receiver.

LOS ANGELES—Acquired Chris Martin, linebacker, from Kansas City for an undisclosed draft choice. Signed Jay Barry, running back, and Louis Perez, placekicker.

MINNESOTA—Agreed to terms with Adam Schreiber, center; Fred Strickland, Dave Garnett and William Sims, linebackers; Ron Carpenter, safety; Matt Eller, offensive lineman; Eric Guilford, wide receiver; Bryan Hooks, defensive end; Robert Staten, running back; and Shawn Jones, quarterback.

NEW ORLEANS—Agreed to terms with James "Toone" Robbins, tackle, on 3-year contract. Signed Eric Blount, Tom McManus, Pete Shufelt and Ken Turner, linebackers; Israel Byrd and J.J. Eldridge, cornerbacks; George Coghill and Shane Pahukoa, safeties; Rick Dolly and Lamar Sotty, defensive ends; Fernando Evans, Tre Everett and J.J. McCleskey, wide receivers; and Royce Nelson, guard.

SAN FRANCISCO—Resigned Kevin Fagan, defensive lineman. Acquired Mervyn Fernandez, wide receiver, from L.A.Raiders for undisclosed 1994 draft choice.

HOCKEY

Stanley Cup Playoffs

DIVISION FINALS

(Best-of-7)

Pittsburgh 0 1 4—5
N.Y. Islanders 0 2 4—6
(Series tied 2-2)

First Period—None. Second Period—1, Pittsburgh, Jagr 4, 13:12. 2, New York, Ferraro 11 (King, Malakhov), 15:44 (pp). 3, New York, Fitzgerald 1, 19:43 (sh). Third Period—4, New York, Fitzgerald 2 (Kasparaitis), :25 (sh). 5, Pittsburgh, Loney 1, 2:32. 6, Pittsburgh, Tocchet 5 (Ramsey, Loney), 2:53. 7, New York, King 1 (Vaske, Flatley), 3:31. 8, Pittsburgh, Stevens 3 (Lemieux, Murphy), 6:24 (pp). 9, New York, Malakhov 3 (B.Mullen), 9:11. 10, Pittsburgh, Francis 5 (Stanton), 10:50. 11, New York, King 2 (Ferraro, Norton), 12:17. Shots on goal—Pittsburgh (on Healy) 7-8-13—28. New York (on Barrasso) 12-19-9—40.

Montreal 1 2 0 1—4
Buffalo 1 0 2 0—3
(Montreal wins series 4-0)

First Period—1, Buffalo, Sutton 3 (Barnaby, Patterson), 14:15. 2, Montreal, Odelein 1 (Di-Pietro, Damphousse), 17:02. Second Period—3, Montreal, Damphousse 8, 6:29. 4, Montreal, Haller 1 (Dionne, Brunet), 15:40 (pp). Third Period—5, Buffalo, Hawerchuk 5 (Bodger, Audette), 12:30 (pp). 6, Buffalo, Khmylev 4 (Wood, Hawerchuk), 19:50. Overtime—7, Montreal, Muller 7 (LeClair, Dolpneault), 11:37. Shots on goal—Montreal (on Fuhr) 6-10-6-8—30. Buffalo (on Roy) 8-7-13-12—40.

Toronto 2 0 1—3
St. Louis 1 2 1—4
(St. Louis leads series 2-1)

First Period—1, Toronto, Andreychuk 7 (Anderson, Krushelnyski), 4:30. 2, Toronto, Ellett 3 (Gilmour, Andreychuk), 14:33 (pp). 3, St. Louis, Hull 7 (Brown, Janney), 15:09. Second Period—4, St. Louis, Shanahan 3 (Janney, Butcher), 4:42. 5, St Louis, Shanahan 4 (Felsner, Janney), 14:47. Third Period—6, Toronto, Krushelnyski 1 (Anderson), 6:05. 7, St. Louis, Butcher 1 (Rich Sutter, Miller), 9:34. Shots on goal—Toronto (on Joseph) 17-10-10—37. St. Louis (on Potvin) 13-15-5—33.

Vancouver 0 2 2—4
Los Angeles 0 2 5—7
(Los Angeles leads series 2-1)

First Period—None. Second Period—1, Los Angeles, Sydor 2 (Granato, Donnelly), 12:24 (pp). 2, Vancouver, Courtnall 3 (Linden, Ronning), 15:54. 3, Vancouver, Semenov 1, (Adams, Bure), 17:26. 4, Los Angeles, Rychel 5 (Sandstrom, Gretzky), 19:09. Third Period—5, Los Angeles, Robitaille 3 (Zhitnik, Kurri), 4:41. 6, Los Angeles, Kurri 4 (Sydor), 6:46. 7, Los Angeles, Gretzky 5, 9:03. 8, Vancouver, Babych 2 (Adams, Craven), 11:18 (pp). 9, Los Angeles, Sandstrom 4 (Rychel), 12:13. 10, Vancouver, Momesso 3 (Ward, Nedved), 18:56. 11, Los Angeles, Gretzky 6, 19:59 (en). Shots on goal—Vancouver (on Hrudey) 10-12-15—37. Los Angeles (on McLean) 16-9-8—33.

TENNIS

DAVIS CUP

Euro-African Zone

Ukraine 3, Malta 0
Estonia 3, Djibouti 0
Togo 3, Benin 0
Malta 2, Togo 1
Ukraine 3, Estonia 0
Benin 3, Djibouti 0

ITALIAN OPEN

In Rome

Singles, Quarterfinals

Mary Joe Fernandez (4), United States, def. Anke Huber (8), Germany, 6-4, 5-7, 7-6 (7-5). Conchita Martinez (6), Spain, def. Martina Navratilova (2), United States, 6-1, 6-4. Gabriela Sabatini (3), Argentina, def. Francesca Bentivoglio, Italy, 6-1, 6-1; Arantxa Sanchez Vicario (1), Spain, def. Jennifer Capriati (5), United States, 6-2, 6-2.

Semifinals

Martinez def. Fernandez, 7-5, 6-4. Sabatini def. Sanchez Vicario, 6-1, 6-3

Final

Martinez def. Sabatini, 7-5, 6-1.

GERMAN OPEN

In Hamburg

Singles, Semifinals

Michael Stich (6), Germany, def. Emilio Sanchez (16), Spain, 5-7, 7-6 (7-3), 7-6 (7-2); Andrei Chesnokov, Russia, def. Bernd Karbacher, Germany, 6-2, 6-4.

Final

Stich def. Chesnokov, 6-3, 6-7 (1-7), 7-6 (9-7) 6-2.

TAMPA CLAY TOURNAMENT

Singles, Quarterfinals

Bryan Shelton, Atlanta, def. Wally Masur (2), Australia, 6-4, 6-4. Jaime Yzaga, Peru, def. Todd Martin (4), U.S., 7-6 (7-3), 4-6, 6-1. Patrick McEnroe, U.S., def. Jeff Tarango, U.S., 6-4, 6-4. Richard Fromberg, Australia, def. David Wheaton (3) U.S., 4-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Semifinals

Yzaga, def. McEnroe, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3; Fromberg def. Shelton, 6-7 (5-7), 6-2, 7-5

CYCLING

Tour of Spain

Results Saturday from the 13th stage, a 37.1-kilometer (23-mile) time trial in Zaragoza: 1, Melchor Mauri, Spain, Amaya Seguros, 44 minutes, 56 seconds; 2, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, Clas-Cajastur, 1 second behind; 3, Erik Breukink, Netherlands, ONCE, 7 seconds behind; 4, Marino Alonso, Spain, Banesto, 13 seconds behind; 5, Eric Zolle, Switzerland, ONCE, 15 seconds behind.

6, Johan Bruyneel, Belgium, ONCE, 43 seconds behind; 7, Ador Gorospe, Spain, Banesto, 55 seconds behind; 8, Jesus Montoya, Spain, Amaya Seguros, 57 seconds behind; 9, Pedro Delgado, Spain, Banesto, 58 seconds behind; 10, Luca Gelfi, Italy, Eldor, 1:10 behind.

Results Sunday from the 14th stage, a 197.2-kilometer (122.2-mile) stretch from Tudela to La Demanda: 1, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, Clas-Cajastur, 4 hours, 46 minutes, 45 seconds; 2, Alex Zulle, Switzerland, ONCE, 33 seconds behind; 3, Oliverio Rincon, Colombia, Seguros Amaya, 47 behind; 4, Laudelino Cubino, Spain, Seguros Amaya, same time; 5, Jesus Montoya, Spain, Seguros Amaya, 59 behind.

6, Luca Gelfi, Italy, Eldor, 1:25 behind; 7, Mikel Zarrabeitia, Spain, Seguros Amaya, s.t.; 8, Pedro Delgado, Spain, Banesto, s.t.; 9, Inaki Gaston, Spain, Clas-Colastur, 1:36 behind; 10, Fabio Rodriguez, Spain, Clas-Colastur, 1:43 behind.

Overall Standings: 1, Tony Rominger, Switzerland, Clas-Cajastur, 62 hours, 58 minutes, 14 seconds; 2, Alex Zulle, Switzerland, ONCE, 33 seconds behind; 3, Laudelino Cubino, Spain, Amaya Seguros, 3:40 behind; 4, Oliverio Rincon, Colombia, Amaya Seguros, 6:14 behind; 5, Marino Alonso, Spain, Banesto, 6:24 behind.

6, Jesus Montoya, Spain, Amaya Seguros, 6:43 behind; 7, Pedro Delgado, Spain, Banesto, 6:49 behind; 8, Melchor Mauri, Spain, Amaya Seguros, 7:09 behind; 9, Johan Bruyneel, Belgium, ONCE, 10:21 behind; 10, Erik Breukink, Netherlands, ONCE, 12:00 behind.

DENNIS THE MENACE

"I NEED TO KNOW BECAUSE MR WILSON IS GONNA TAKE ME FISHING ONCE IT FREEZES OVER."

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold

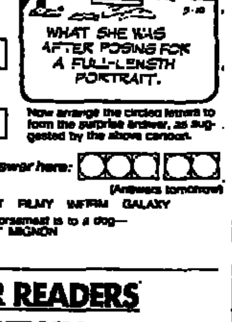
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BILLE

BELZA

YAUNES

REMAID



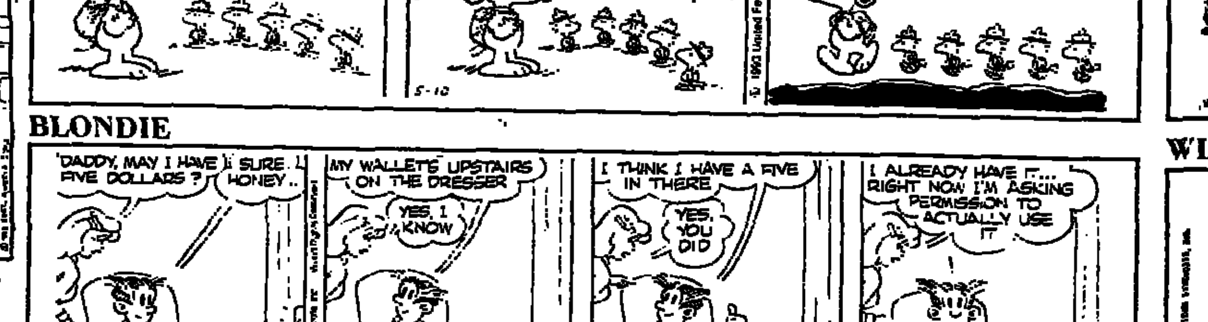
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: MOUNT FILMY INFIRM GALAXY
Answer: What horsemeat is to a dog— "FILLY" MIGNON

PEANUTS



CALVIN AND HOBBES

BLONDIE

WIZARD of ID

BEETLE BAILEY

REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY

GARFIELD

TO OUR READERS IN BERLIN

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MONDAY SPORTS BASKETBALL

Gheorghe Muresan, trying to corral the basketball as Limoges' Willie Redden and other players scattered Sunday: 'That is spectacular, to dunk, but it's spectacular for those players who are two meters or less. For me, the dunk is easy. It is not spectacular. Therefore I prefer the other shots.'

Oliver Mouin/Agence France-Presse

From Romania, a 7-5 Babe-in-Waiting for the NBA

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

PAU, France — Gheorghe Muresan, not one for long talk, describes himself as being 2.28 meters tall. In the National Basketball Association, that is 7 feet, 5¾ inches. Translated into NBA dollars, and laid end to end in $100 bills, it might be enough to stretch from this adorable town in southwestern France, and across the Atlantic, to any city in the United States, which is farther than even Muresan can see standing on the tip-toes of his size-19 feet.

It is enough to block five shots with one foot on the floor, as Muresan did Sunday in Game 3 of the French championships, a 73-69 victory for his club, Pau-Orthez that kept the European champion Limoges from winning this best-of-five tournament. It is also tall enough for Muresan to not bother with dunking.

He has a hook shot, a turnaround jumper that he often shoots flat-footed when the defender has stopped jumping up and down, and an all-around nice touch from within eight feet, or about 2½ meters. But Muresan did not dunk for any of his 12 points, despite being able to look into the basket like a cat into a goldfish bowl.

"That is spectacular, to dunk, but it's spectacular for those players who are two meters or less," he said. "For me, the dunk is easy. It is not spectacular. Therefore I prefer the other shots."

Muresan, 22, has seen on television what Shaquille O'Neal can do to backboards in the NBA, leaving them looking like they had been run over by elephants. He has been impressed. But when Muresan came to Pau-Orthez last fall, he could not do one push up. Now he can do four, maybe five.

Still, if he isn't Shaquille O'Neal, then he isn't the rail-thin Manute Bol, either. Muresan weighs 320 pounds (145 kilograms). Amid teammates, in person, he somehow does not look as gigantic as he appears to be on television. His body is well-proportioned, despite his having never lifted weights before this year. The potential, as enormous as its casing, is to develop a strength to match his appearance, and to hone his vast, playful energy into agility.

Muresan is from the Romanian village of Tritenii-De-Jos, about 60 kilometers from the city of Cluj-Napoca in Transylvania. His parents are of normal height, and his five elder siblings are nothing like him. He still had never shot a basketball when he was 14 years old.

Then he gashed a leg and was taken to the hospital for stitches. He told the doctor he was 2.07 meters tall, or 6-9½. Fourteen years old. The doctor also happened to be a basketball referee. He called the club director in Cluj, saying something in Romanian that might translate to, "You'll never guess what I've just seen."

With his first shot Muresan sensed a natural ability. "I felt that I was born for this sport," he recalled. But then, what could he have said 100 years ago?

Kenny Grant, an American agent based in Europe, saw Muresan playing for the Romanian national junior team in Edmonton, Alberta, two years ago. He signed him, then asked for a one-year contract from Pau-Orthez, in order to free his client for the NBA. Muresan most certainly will be drafted, because an NBA club could maintain its rights while he continued developing in Europe. He averaged 18.7 points, 10.3 rebounds and 2.3 blocks over 26 games in the French first division this season. And just two years ago, Muresan played like a beginner.

To see him for the first time is to stare. He has a prominent nose, a strong jaw, and a mouth that appears to be open always. Beneath caricatured eyebrows resides a constant expression of pained effort — until he smiles, which is often. Though he never smiled while playing Sunday. Afterward, especially at the sight of a child trying to size up this giant, he looked like a completely different person. He does not speak English and his French is slight, but he appears to have a wonderful personality.

His nickname is Gidza, which in Romanian is short for Little George.

For someone his size, he approaches the basket as if it is made of crystal. In the pregame warmup he preferred turnaround, baseline jumpers and lay-ups, dunking only sporadically, and then as if fastening a rubber cap onto the sink drain. He cursed in English — you can read his lips — whenever he missed a practice shot.

He runs the way the cross-country skiiers mount a hill. It is a tangible process: Ducking the head slightly forward, he attains direction; now the knock-kneed legs are moving underneath, and eventually he is running. It is quite a sight, once he gets started, to see him wrapping the ball behind his back on his way in for a lay-up.

The question for everyone is when or how he might stop running. He applies a healthy insensitivity to those around him, simply knocking people over without seeming to be aware of it, like someone who turning around while carrying a hefty backpack. Those assigned the task of playing defense against him, all of whom were giving up at least a half-foot in height, occasionally moved him out by pressing a hip to his mid-thigh and cutting the legs out from under him.

If you go right at him, as Limoges' Jim Bilba did with a dunk between Muresan's arms like a small plane flying through a narrow canyon, then you're alright. From Muresan's perspective, a lot of these guards, sometimes the forwards — and sometimes the centers — are flitting into his zone like mosquitoes. And because he doesn't hold his arms up the way John Wooden always taught — perhaps he lacks the stamina — the world has often flown past before this incredible giant can comprehend it and thwart it.

But, then, Gidza is still just getting the hang of it. It will be a scary thing if he's ever gets it.

Cavaliers Defeat Nets To Reach 2d Round

The Associated Press

The Cleveland bench salvaged what was left of the team's wounded reputation Sunday as the Cavaliers eliminated the New Jersey Nets, 99-89, in the fifth and deciding game of their first-round series in Richfield, Ohio.

The Cavaliers advanced to a second-round matchup against the Chicago Bulls, who have ousted Cleveland from the playoffs three times since 1988. The best-of-7 series opens Tuesday in Chicago.

Terrell Brandon replaced an ineffective Mark Price midway through the first quarter and brought the Cavs to life, scoring 10 points and slowing Nets star Derrick Coleman by joining sixth-man John Williams in bothersome double-teaming. Cleveland trailed by two when Price left and led 47-38 when he returned at the start of the second half.

Cleveland's starters took over from there. Brad Daugherty finished with 24 points and set a team playoff record with 20 rebounds, and Larry Nance had 20 points and 12 rebounds. Price, a 37 percent shooter in the first four games of the series, redeemed himself by scoring 16 second-half points.

Coleman, limited to eight points in the first half, finished with 33 points and 16 rebounds, and Chris Morris had 21 points and 12 rebounds for the Nets. Drazen Petrovic was held to 11 points on 4-of-10 shooting.

The Cavs had endured heavy criticism in local newspapers and broadcasts after losing two of the first four games to New Jersey, which was missing point guard Kenny Anderson and center Chris Dudley throughout the series and lost centers Sam Bowie and Rick Mahorn to injuries and ailments for portions of it. Bowie, out with a sprained foot, did not play Sunday.

Cleveland maintained a double-digit lead most of the second half, but had to withstand rallies in each of the last two quarters. Coleman's 3-pointer early in the third period closed the Nets to 49-46, but Nance's short hook then started a 13-2 Cleveland run.

New Jersey got within four on Coleman's jumper with 5:48 to play, but again Cleveland answered, going on a 7-1 spurt capped by Price's 3-pointer that made it 88-78 with 4:22 left. The Nets did not threaten again.

It was the second straight year that Cleveland eliminated New Jersey in the first round. The Nets haven't won a playoff series since 1984, when they beat defending champion Philadelphia in the first round.

■ *In Saturday's games:*

Rockets 84, Clippers 80: Hakeem Olajuwon provided the muscle and Vernon Maxwell the inspiration that got the Houston Rockets into the second round of the NBA playoffs.

Olajuwon had 31 points, 21 rebounds and seven blocks as the Rockets beat Los Angeles in Houston to win their series, 3-2.

Trailing by 79-70, the Clippers scored 10 straight points and took the lead on Ron Harper's lay-up with 1:17 remaining. But Maxwell, in his second game back since breaking his wrist on April 17, made a 3-point shot with 56 seconds left to put Houston ahead for good.

"I never got too much out of shape," said Maxwell, who scored 13 points after missing his first seven shots. "I've got a lot of confidence in my game. That's the way I am."

Kenny Smith ensured victory with a breakaway dunk with 33 seconds remaining. The Rockets, reaching the second round for the first time since 1987, will play Seattle in the Western Conference semifinals.

"This is a good feeling," said Smith, who scored 19 points. "We deserve it because we earned it. They came back but we did, too."

Otis Thorpe had 17 rebounds and 12 points for the Rockets.

Danny Manning paced the Clippers with 24 points and 12 rebounds. Harper, who hurt his knee early in the game, finished with 19 points.

SuperSonics 100, Jazz 92: Sam Perkins, acquired in a February trade with the Los Angeles Lakers for his inside scoring and leadership, made four 3-pointers against Utah, and Seattle, playing at home, rallied following a horrible first half to win its first-round playoff series in five games.

After tying a team playoff worst with 30 points in the first half, Seattle matched a team playoff best with 70 points in the second half.

Perkins finished with 20 points and 13 rebounds. He was 4-of-8 from 3-point range, making three of the long-range shots in the first 3:22 of the second half. He scored 11 points in the third quarter as the Sonics turned a 39-30 halftime deficit into a 69-57 lead.

Perkins's long-range shooting helped break open Utah's packed-in defense and opened up the court for the faster, more athletic Sonics in the second half. The Sonics' biggest lead was 93-77 with 3:37 left.

Karl Malone had 26 points and 12 rebounds for Utah, while John Stockton added 19 points and 11 assists.

NBA PLAYOFFS

■ Further Confusion Surrounds Lewis

While Reggie Lewis, the Boston Celtics' captain, continued to undergo hospital tests 10 days after collapsing during a game, confusion surrounded the cause of what doctors have said may be a severe heart problem.

Officials at Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston, who said doctors are awaiting test results before determining what to recommend for the Celtics' leading scorer, spent Saturday responding to various reports about Lewis.

The Boston Globe reported that he was about to have a device implanted in his body to regulate the heart problem. WBZ-TV said the problem may be related to an artery that carries blood to the brain.

A hospital spokeswoman rejected the Globe report, and Boston radio station WEEI quoted Lewis's wife, Donna Harris Lewis, as saying that report was incorrect. Hospital officials declined to comment on the WBZ report.

Ray Stubblebine/Reuters

Derek King easily beat Penguins' goalie Tom Barrasso to give the Islanders a 2-2 tie in that series.

Maple Leafs Tie Series At 2 Apiece

The Associated Press

Dave Andreychuk scored on a rebound to snap a second-period tie as the Toronto Maple Leafs beat the Blues, 4-1, on Sunday in St. Louis and evened their best-of-seven National Hockey League playoff series at two games apiece.

Todd Gill added a third-period score and Peter Zezel scored into an empty net with 44 seconds to go as Toronto became the first team to win by more than a single goal in the series. The first two games went to double-overtime.

STANLEY CUP

Toronto, which had 99 points in the regular season — 14 more than the Blues — wore down St. Louis with solid positional hockey to reclaim home-ice advantage in the series. Game 5 is set for Toronto on Tuesday night.

On the go-ahead goal, Curtis Joseph, the Blues' goalie, stopped Gill's drive from the point, but Andreychuk was all alone in front of the net and scored on a backhander at 16:25 for his eighth playoff goal.

Gill scored from the right point as the puck trickled between Joseph's pads at 12:55 of the third period.

The Blues outshot Toronto 10-8 in the third, but couldn't get the puck past rookie goalie Felix Potvin. St. Louis has been held to a single goal in each of the Toronto victories.

● *In Saturday's games:*

Islanders 6, Penguins 5: In Uniondale, New York, Tom Fitzgerald scored two shorthanded goals as New York outlasted Pittsburgh to tie their NHL Patrick Division playoff series at 2-2.

Fitzgerald scored in the last minute of the second period and the first minute of the third to trigger a wild finish to an otherwise tight game on Saturday. The teams scored eight goals in the final 20 minutes after combining for only three in the first 40.

Canadiens 4, Sabres 3: In Buffalo, New York, Kirk Muller's slapshot goal 11:37 into the extra period gave Montreal its third straight 4-3 overtime victory over the Sabres and a sweep of the Adams Division final. Muller's shot from the left faceoff dot banked in off the Sabres' goalie, Grant Fuhr.

The victory, the Canadiens' eighth in a row after losing their first two playoff games to Quebec, moves Montreal into the Wales Conference final against the winner of the Penguins-Islanders.

Yuri Khmylev scored with 9.2 seconds left in the third period for Buffalo to send the game into overtime.

SIDELINES

Broadhurst Wins in European Golf

PLYMOUTH, England (AP) — Paul Broadhurst, despite bogeying the 18th hole, won the Benson and Hedges International golf tournament Sunday by one stroke because fellow Englishman Mark James double-bogeyed the last hole.

Broadhurst had increased his two-stroke lead from Saturday to three with four holes to play. But he bogeyed the 15th and James birdied the 17th. James tied with José María Olazábal for second place.

● PGA champion Nick Price of Zimbabwe shot 8-under-par 64 to take a one-shot lead over Mark Calcavecchia into Sunday's final round of the Atlanta Classic.

Baseball Changing TV Networks

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Major league baseball has reached an agreement with NBC and ABC on a unique joint venture that will end the tradition of the Saturday Game of the Week, create a prime-time game of the week and another round of playoffs in 1994, and end CBS's four-year, $1 billion foray into baseball broadcasting.

The plan, which reportedly would be for six years, was created by baseball's television committee and is subject to approval Thursday at an owners meeting in Chicago.

In a wrinkle borrowed from college and pro football broadcasts, all regular-season and playoff games will be broadcast to at least four regions of the country. Only World Series games will be seen simultaneously by all viewers. *(NYT, AP)*

For the Record

Toni Rominger of Switzerland won the 14th stage of the Tour of Spain cycle race Sunday between Tudela and Valdezcaray and replaced compatriot Alex Zuelle as overall leader. *(Reuters)*

Liverpool ended speculation Sunday that the English soccer club was about to fire Graeme Souness by announcing that he would remain as manager of the team. *(Reuters)*

Ruud Gullit said that he had agreed to extend his contract with AC Milan for a year, which would keep the 31-year-old Dutch star at the Italian club through 1994. *(AP)*

Jim Finks, the NFL New Orleans Saints' president and general manager, was released from a hospital after completing the first phase of chemotherapy treatment for lung cancer. *(AP)*

Madison Square Garden, preparing to give up its boxing operation, is also losing the USA-Mobil Indoor Track and Field Championships to the Georgia Dome in Atlanta because of poor attendance. *(AP)*

Stich Takes The Title for Home Crowd

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMBURG — A tearful Michael Stich fulfilled a longtime dream Sunday, outdueling Andrei Chesnokov to become the first German in 29 years to capture the German Open title.

The sixth-seeded Stich fought off five set points to win the third-set tiebreaker and went on to beat the unseeded Russian, 6-3, 6-7, 7-6, 6-4.

"I've fulfilled my childhood dream," Stich said, breaking into tears as he gave a victory speech. "I've come here with my family to watch this tournament for 15 or 20 years."

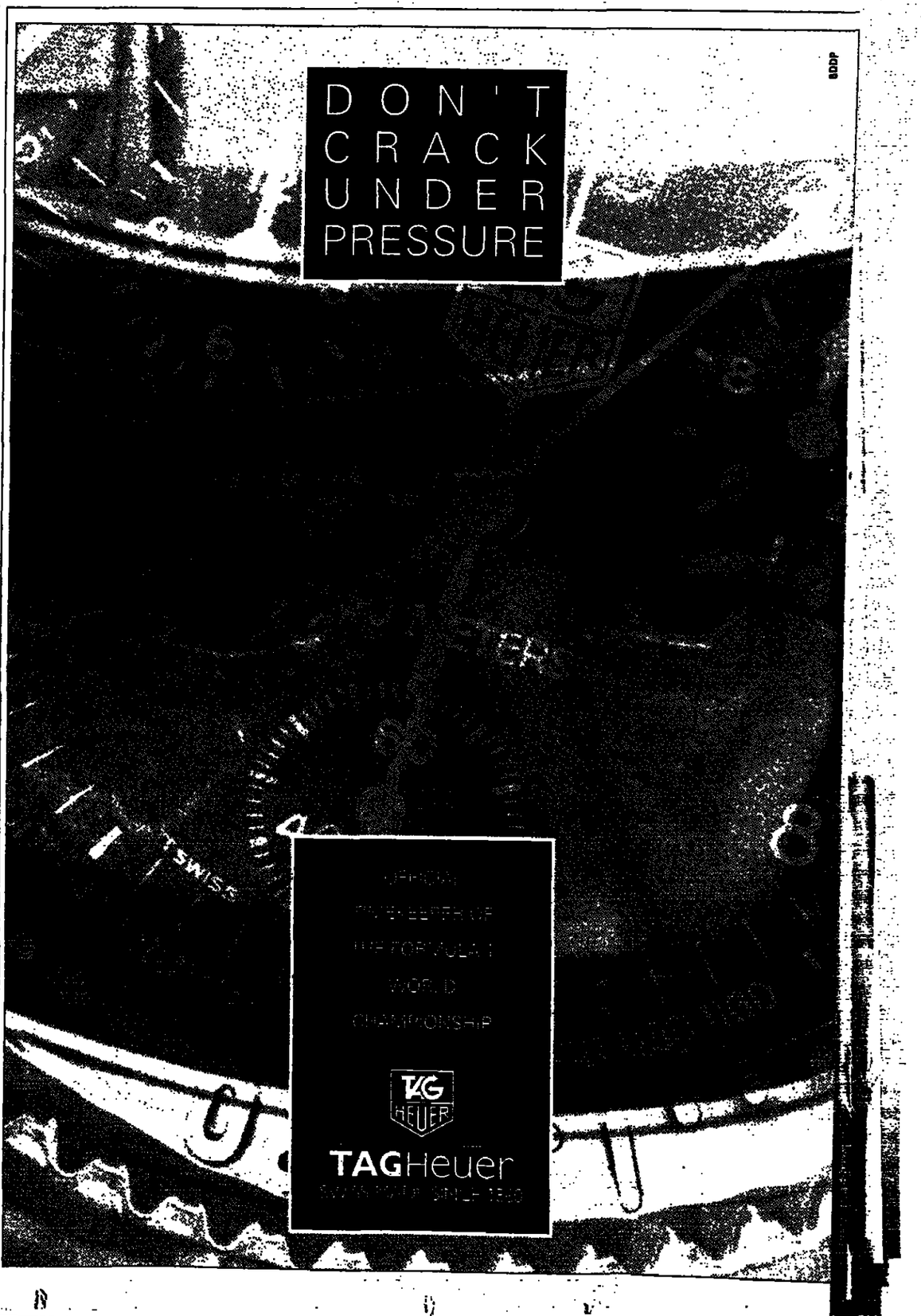
The last German champion of the clay-court event was Wilhelm Bungert, in 1964.

● Conchita Martinez of Spain stunned Gabriela Sabatini of Argentina, 7-5, 6-1, Sunday to win the Italian Open women's tennis tournament in Rome.

Sabatini, the No. 3 seed, was bidding for her fifth Italian title, but Martinez kept control of the game while the Argentine scattered her shots long or into the net.

● Andre Agassi has withdrawn from the Italian Open men's tournament. Agassi told officials that nagging tendinitis in his wrist would keep him from playing the clay-court event, which starts Monday.

● Guy Forget, France's No. 1 men's player, will miss the French Open, which begins May 24, because of a knee injury. *(AP, UPI)*



The Catch-22 of British Film Producing

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Lynda Myles, an independent British film producer, is just back from Sofia, Budapest, Bucharest, Warsaw and Prague where she scouted for local producing talent. She returns to Prague in early June for a 10-day seminar with the East European producers she has gathered, having first made a more conventional stop at the Cannes Festival where her film, "The Snapper," opens the Directors' Fortnight. Her first production, "Defense of the Realm," was shown at the Directors' Fortnight in 1986.

The annual East West Producers Seminar was founded in 1991 by Myles and Katia Krausoba, who specializes in music and arts programs at the BBC. It is a cram course

MARY BLUME

that helps East Europeans used to state-run industries to learn how to produce films in a market economy.

"It's a Tower of Babel trying to do it in seven languages, none of which I speak," Myles says. "Luckily, Katia speaks five."

The East Europeans receive tuition in a variety of disciplines including copyright law, budgeting, distribution, and the art of the pitch. Four or five past students have successfully gone west.

Myles and Krausoba will fly in with a team of London-based lawyers, an agent, producers and such industry bigwigs as Mark Shivas, head of drama at the BBC, and Channel Four's David Orkin. All have volunteered their services.

"I think one of the reasons they enjoy coming is it's a chance to give something back to the industry," Myles says.

The chronically beleagured British film industry well knows that charity does not begin at home. While major producers like David Puttnam or Jeremy Thomas can get foreign financing for big international films, the smaller independents get little benefit from, say, the European Script Fund which Myles says would probably not back a film written by an American, or the semi-state organization British Screen, which does not back seemingly commercial projects.

"So people have had their projects rejected by both organizations on the grounds that they're too commercial. It's really Catch-22," Myles says.

British television is the major backer of independent films (Myles's last film was entirely funded by the BBC). This may mean high quality but it also means an intimate scale, with the result that when British audiences go out to the movies they seek big screen production values, i.e., American films, and British filmmakers find their aspirations cramped.

"There are writers coming up in their 20s whom I'd like to work with who want to write movies on quite a big scale. With a lot of films scripted for British TV by definition you can't have armies or a major sequence. It's very much people in Hampstead," Myles says.

The 23 Oscar nominations Britain got this year for films that are small by Hollywood standards, and the five Oscars actually won, will not change the government's hands-off policy to the film industry, in Myles's opinion.

"The problem with this government is that they tend to say if you got five Oscars without help, why should we do anything?" The industry consensus seems to be not to ask for direct government subsidies but for an investment-incentive plan based on tax breaks.

Lynda Myles, a British film producer, says the independents often get squeezed out of financing offers.

What independent producers lack the most is development money to acquire and prepare a script (Myles recently lost an unpublished first novel to Francis Ford Coppola). For the average British film about $150,000 is needed, Myles says. "But development costs are hard to estimate. People speak of development hell because sometimes you can be in development for four or five years. A film like 'Gandhi' was 20 years in development."

Highly respected by industry colleagues, Myles is a friendly Scot who studied philosophy at Edinburgh University and says she sometimes thinks it is easier for a woman to be a producer because the job consists largely of responding to the director's needs.

"I am not sure what happens between a very powerful male producer and a very powerful male director. The things we were brought up to do, making sure everything's all right, come very naturally although I hate to say it because it sounds reactionary." What it also sounds like is being in the driver's seat while claiming you can't change a tire.

While at college in 1968, Myles became deputy director of the Edinburgh International Film Festival, becoming its director in 1973 at the age of 26 — the youngest festival director around and, said Variety, "the world's first femme director of a celluloid junket."

She befriended such young directors as Wim Wenders, Brian de Palma, David Cronenberg and Martin Scorsese, and in 1980 moved to California to direct the Pacific Film Archive in Berkeley. In 1982, the year she was given the British Film Institute's Special Award for services to film, she became film consultant to the newly formed Channel Four.

Her mentor as a producer was David Puttnam, whose Enigma Films she joined in 1983. When Puttnam began his quickly combusted stewardship of Columbia Pictures, he put Myles in charge of European production, which meant commuting to Los Angeles every six weeks.

"The joy of making a film on a small budget," she says of her return to Britain, "is that there's no committee of executives to dictate happy endings."

Her first production, "Defense of the Realm," a much-praised political thriller, would probably not have been made had she not had Puttnam's name as executive producer, she says. Her company, which she operates from home in North London, is called Pandora after the Pabst film, after "Pandora and the Flying Dutchman," and after the mythical Pandora who she feels has got a bad press over the ages.

Her next film, "The Commitments," based on the first part of Roddy Doyle's Dublin-set trilogy, cost $12.5 million and was the only British film on the list of top earners for 1991, the others being American. It was directed by Alan Parker, and "The Snapper," based on part two of Doyle's trilogy, is directed by Stephen Frears. So Myles clearly has a gift for getting highly successful British renegades to return from Hollywood and make smaller films at home.

"The work that Alan and Stephen have done is so fantastic that maybe it will encourage some of the others. I don't want to sound judgmental. I don't think they should be here or there, but I think it's nice that they can come back."

What sets Myles apart, and she says perhaps accounts for her small output, is the time she spends on getting the script right.

"A lot of European films are funded from four or five different sources and trying to keep that money in balance is a very sensitive thing. With almost every film I know, films produced by friends, one of the elements will disappear, someone will go bankrupt or will reneg and you have to refinance. The problem is trying to balance having the money and actually having the script ready, and it may be that you decide just to go ahead, but I think if a script isn't right it never comes right during shooting. Even with desperate rewriting you end up putting in a voice-over. Films with voice-overs — you know they're trying to salvage a script."

Myles's own taste is not at all for genteel middlebrow movies, the sort of Laura Ashley British film that Americans seem to relish. In general, she says, there is not much emotion in English films. "Or in English life," she adds.

"I think it's in John Fowles's novel 'Daniel Martin' that one of the characters says cinema is about revealing and the essence of British life is to conceal."

This thin-bloodedness does not apply to Myles's small but rich films. "I am a Scot," she says, "so I have a different view."

LANGUAGE

For Whom the Banana Peels

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The word *banana* makes people smile; why?

Maybe it's the spelling. Hubert Horatio Humphrey, who knew he had a tendency to speechify at great length, liked to say, "I'm like the little boy who knew how to spell *banana*, but never knew when to stop."

Perhaps it's the sound that gives the word a comical air. "You say ba-NAA-nuh, I say ba-NAH-nuh," goes the lyric to the Gershwin song "Let's Call the Whole Thing Off"; it could be the NAA pronunciation that triggers the amusement.

Or it could be the fruit itself, a sunny yellow curved in the shape of a smile, as if to say, "Have a Nice Day." Denuded of its skin, the fruit offers us a *banana peel*, on which one slips to the great hilarity of onlookers.

In old American slang, *banana oil* means "nonsense" (its humorous connotation far different from *snake oil*, meaning "fraudulent"). A *top banana* is a leading comedian. *To go bananas* is to go crazy, and the nonsensical meaning is reflected in the verse of another 1930s song, "But Not for Me," from the Gershwins' "Girl Crazy":

I never want to hear
From any cheerful Pollyannas
Who tell you fate
Supplies a mate;
It's all bananas!

A *banana republic* was not just a country that produced profits for the United Fruit Co.; it was a country with a rinky-dink government, having "backwardness" as its hallmark (until the name was adopted by an American retailer; now it has a yuppie connotation). A *banana boat* is a very slow boat.

A recent front-page article in The New York Times, headlined "A Forbidden Fruit in Europe: Latin Bananas Face Hurdles," dealt with the crisis being felt by banana growers in the face of new quotas and tariffs by the European Community protectionists. That's surely serious, affecting profits, jobs, international relations, calling for all due solemnity.

In a letter to the Times, Daniel R. Katz, executive director of the Rainforest Alliance, swamped the banana growers with additional charges of using pesticides and fertilizers and converting rain forests into "monocultures" (evidently the bugaboo of multiculturalists). He wrote: "My organization has begun a voluntary program called the Smart Banana Project, to work with banana producers in improving their environmental standards without affecting productivity."

This line caused me to fall out of my chair. Why? Surely Katz's point — "we support reform of the banana industry, rather than a boycott" — is a serious one, not funny in the least. Then why do we smile at the prospect of the need for *banana reform*, and double up in consideration of the *Smart Banana Project*? If health reform is important, why is not banana reform? If smart bombs are not funny, why are smart bananas? (Just envision those smart bananas, dropped from a banana plane, zeroing in on the banana boycotters in the rain forest; oh, what a lovely war.)

Straighten those faces; let's try again. In the current issue of The International Economy, an article by Klaus C. Engelen, an editor of Handelsblatt in Düsseldorf, is headed "Is Helmut Kohl Cracking Up?" The piece discusses the pervasive *Endzeitstimmung*, the mood that the regime is coming to an end, and gives five reasons why Chancellor Kohl, though often highly regarded abroad, is so resented at home.

These reasons for the potential downfall of a Western leader range from "For not shutting the borders sooner on floods of asylum seekers" to "For letting bureaucrats from Brussels cause mass layoffs in Germany's steel plants." Then comes the crusher: "For standing by as the French protect bananas from their former colonies, forcing the Germans to eat expensive, puny, shabby bananas."

Does Kohl realize he is about to be done in by the fallout from puny bananas? Is there a word in the German language for "shabby bananas," and does Helmut Kohl know it?

I rest my case: There is no way of dealing seriously with the Banana Question. Nobody with a straight face is going to fight for banana reform because bananas, smart or shabby, are inherently funny. ("When you get to my age," says octogenarian Milton Berle, "you don't buy green bananas.") Chomsky, get onto this: It must have something to do with the deep structure of the word itself.

□

The word *white*, as a racial description that used to be euphemized as "Caucasian," is being blackened.

In one of his sprightly, insightful essays in U.S. News & World Report, John Leo addressed "The demonizing of white men." He opened with a grabber of a lead: "Attention, men of the Caucasoid persuasion."

In a Washington Post article about the Financial Accounting Standards Board, Jay Mathews wrote that the FASB's "members are drawn from the upper reaches of the accounting profession, and have so far been all male and all European American." My colleague Floyd Norris, in the Times financial news section, notes this usage and wonders: "The new euphemism for *white*?"

Caucasia is a region between the Black and Caspian Seas that takes in parts of Russia, Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan, and is marked by the Caucasus Mountains. The term *Caucasian* was used by the German anthropologist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach around 1800 to describe whites, who he thought originated there; other 19th-century anthropologists expanded the area to Europe and North Africa, with the people of darker as well as lighter skins, but the whole racial category was abandoned by most scientists a century ago.

What, then, to call people who are not what used to be called *black* or *yellow* or *brown* or *red*? I see nothing that has to be euphemized about any of those colors, so long as you don't pretend it represents scientific differentiation. *White* is loosely nearly accurate, though a case can be made for the word chosen by the actor Peter Ustinov when asked his color: he wrote in "*pink.*"

New York Times Service

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Page 4

WEATHER

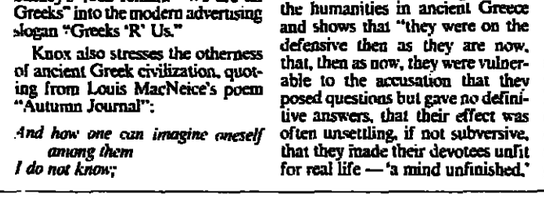
Europe

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Algarve	21/70	14/57	sh	19/66	12/53	t
Amsterdam	18/64	11/52	pc	18/64	11/52	pc
Ankara	19/66	11/52	sh	16/61	11/52	r
Athens	22/71	14/57	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Barcelona	23/73	12/53	pc	22/71	13/55	pc
Belgrade	21/70	9/48	s	22/71	10/50	pc
Berlin	23/73	9/48	pc	23/73	11/52	pc
Brussels	17/62	9/48	c	18/64	10/50	c
Budapest	22/71	9/48	s	22/71	10/50	pc
Copenhagen	22/71	9/48	s	22/71	10/50	s
Costa Del Sol	22/71	13/55	c	21/70	14/57	t
Dublin	19/66	9/48	c	17/62	10/50	sh
Edinburgh	14/57	8/46	pc	14/57	9/48	pc
Florence	25/77	13/55	s	25/77	13/55	s
Frankfurt	21/70	9/48	pc	22/71	10/50	pc
Geneva	21/70	9/48	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Helsinki	18/64	6/43	s	19/66	7/44	s
Istanbul	18/64	11/52	sh	16/61	10/50	sh
Las Palmas	21/70	13/55	pc	21/70	14/57	pc
Lisbon	19/66	13/55	sh	19/66	11/52	t
London	16/61	8/46	pc	15/59	9/48	c
Madrid	22/71	11/52	pc	20/68	12/53	sh
Milan	23/73	13/55	pc	24/75	13/55	s
Moscow	22/71	7/44	s	23/73	9/48	s
Munich	23/73	10/50	pc	22/71	9/48	s
Nice	26/79	13/55	s	24/75	13/55	pc
Oslo	21/70	9/48	s	20/68	10/50	pc
Palma	22/71	14/57	pc	21/70	14/57	pc
Paris	17/62	11/52	c	17/62	12/53	pc
Prague	22/71	9/48	pc	22/71	10/50	pc
Reykjavik	6/43	3/37	r	7/44	4/39	c
Rome	24/75	14/57	s	26/79	14/57	s
St Petersburg	20/68	6/43	pc	20/68	8/46	s
Stockholm	20/68	6/43	s	20/68	7/44	s
Strasbourg	18/64	10/50	pc	19/66	11/52	pc
Tallinn	18/64	6/43	s	18/64	7/44	s
Venice	24/75	13/55	s	25/77	13/55	s
Vienna	21/70	9/48	s	22/71	10/50	pc
Warsaw	22/71	8/48	s	22/71	10/50	s
Zurich	22/71	9/48	pc	22/71	10/50	pc

Oceania

Auckland	20/68	10/50	pc	19/66	8/46	pc
Sydney	21/70	12/53	pc	22/71	13/55	pc

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday



North America
Warm from New York City to Washington D.C. Tuesday, but there could also be a robust thunderstorm. Cooler Wednesday and Thursday. Cool in Chicago Tuesday with showers moving swiftly. Thunderstorms possible in Atlanta both Tuesday and Wednesday.

Europe
Infrequent showers and thundershowers will alternate with warm sun in Spain and France through Wednesday. Italy and Germany will be warm and sunlit Tuesday, scattered thundershowers are likely at midweek. Britain will remain somewhat cool with times of clouds and a little rain.

Asia
Tuesday will be warm and partly sunny in Shanghai, Seoul and Pusan. Showery weather will set in at midweek. In Tokyo. Osaka and Kitakyushu, warm sunshine is likely into Wednesday. It will turn hot with sunshine in Taipei, and Hong Kong will be warm with a passing shower or two.

Middle East

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Beirut	27/80	12/53	c	24/75	13/55	sh
Cairo	26/79	17/62	s	27/80	18/64	pc
Damascus	26/77	12/53	pc	22/71	12/53	sh
Jerusalem	22/71	11/52	c	20/68	12/53	sh
Luxor	33/91	21/70	s	31/88	22/71	pc
Riyadh	37/98	22/71	s	38/100	22/71	s

Latin America

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Buenos Aires	16/61	12/53	c	18/61	10/50	r
Caracas	29/84	23/73	pc	28/84	23/73	pc
Lima	25/79	19/66	pc	25/77	19/66	pc
Mexico City	27/80	14/57	pc	28/82	14/57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	27/80	19/66	c	27/80	21/70	c
Santiago	18/64	6/46	pc	19/66	7/44	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, Hcs, W-Weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1993

Asia

	Today High	Today Low	W	Tomorrow High	Tomorrow Low	W
	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	
Bangkok	38/100	27/80	pc	38/100	27/80	pc
Beijing	29/84	10/50	pc	26/79	11/52	pc
Hong Kong	27/80	23/73	c	28/82	22/73	sh
Manila	35/95	25/77	s	34/93	23/73	pc
New Delhi	43/107	25/77	s	43/109	27/80	s
Seoul	21/70	10/50	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Shanghai	24/75	16/61	pc	22/71	17/62	c
Singapore	31/88	22/71	sh	32/89	23/73	pc
Taipei	24/75	22/71	c	26/79	21/70	c
Tokyo	20/68	11/52	pc	23/73	14/57	pc

Africa

Algiers	27/80	13/55	pc	27/80	15/59	pc
Cape Town	21/70	13/55	pc	20/68	14/57	pc
Casablanca	28/79	16/61	pc	26/79	14/57	pc
Harare	29/84	11/52	pc	30/86	14/57	pc
Lagos	32/89	25/79	pc	31/88	25/77	pc
Nairobi	25/84	22/71	pc	30/86	22/71	pc
Tunis	26/79	15/59	pc	26/82	16/61	pc

North America

Anchorage	13/55	2/35	sh	15/59	3/37	pc
Atlanta	29/84	17/62	s	28/82	17/62	pc
Boston	17/62	8/46	c	19/66	12/53	sh
Chicago	27/80	12/53	t	24/75	11/52	c
Denver	22/71	7/44	s	16/61	6/43	pc
Detroit	28/82	14/57	pc	27/80	12/53	t
Honolulu	30/86	21/70	pc	29/84	22/71	pc
Houston	27/80	14/57	t	26/82	16/64	t
Los Angeles	31/88	17/62	s	27/80	18/64	pc
Miami	27/80	21/70	pc	29/84	23/73	s
Minneapolis	21/70	10/50	pc	22/71	11/52	pc
Montreal	23/73	10/50	c	21/70	9/48	sh
Nassau	28/82	21/70	s	28/82	22/71	pc
New York	24/75	14/57	pc	23/73	16/61	pc
Phoenix	41/106	23/73	s	38/100	22/71	s
San Fran	23/77	12/53	s	24/75	12/53	s
Seattle	20/73	11/52	pc	24/75	9/48	pc
Toronto	27/80	13/55	pc	23/73	11/52	pc
Washington	28/82	17/62	s	29/84	18/64	s

CROSSWORD

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ACROSS

1 "—— Blue?" 1929 song
4 Western Indian
7 —— buco, Italian dish
11 Gorgon, e.g.
13 Ibsen's "—— House"
15 The Bard's "sweet sorrow"
16 Kind of lettuce
18 Bargains
19 Departing words at Orly
20 Unfold anew
22 Borgia in-law
23 Opposer
26 Sigma preceder
27 Norm for Norman
29 Kin of sorrels
31 A deadly sin
33 —— out (plan)
36 University in N.J.
38 —— fever (exterminator's hazard)
40 Actress Merkel
41 Michelangelo masterpiece
43 Red Sea land
44 Ike's command
45 Diplomatic off.
47 Puts on
48 Alphabet starters
51 Boatswains, in a way
53 Type of address
56 Dawdle
60 Vibrating effect
61 Simon's "The —— Girl"
62 Anderson of baseball
63 Weeping
64 Start of Idaho's motto
65 Cols.' superiors
66 Soak flax

DOWN

1 Elec. units
2 Castle protection
3 Dictator's phrase
4 Useful
5 Stretching muscle
6 Unit of work
7 Aroma
8 Homophone for sum
9 Drool, fawn
10 Farragoes
12 Tourist's activity
13 —— for one's money
14 Agitated state
17 Palindromic word
19 Ages upon ages
21 Facet
23 Indonesia's —— Islands
24 Part of speech
25 So long, in London
27 Pod denizen
28 Bohemian
30 Ninth mo.
32 Pop's pop
33 Exec's car
34 Solar deity
35 Urges
37 Cruise port
39 —— manner
42 Follow closely
44 Swellings
46 Be properly placed
48 Fore's opposite
49 Prohibits
50 —— de chine
51 Stratagem
52 Haley book
54 Herbaceous plant
58 City in NE Nev.
57 Ski lift
58 Part of a Bronte trifle
59 Take a nap
61 Male cat

Solution to Puzzle of May 7

P	A	R	R		S	O	D	A		P	R	I	O	R
A	D	U	E		O	V	I	D		R	E	T	R	O
R	A	N	D		L	E	N	O		E	V	O	K	E
A	N	T	A	N	A	N	A	R	I	V	O			
		O	S	C	A	R		R	E	V	E	L	I	N	G
			T	R	I	O		E	N	T	R	E	E	
M	I	S	O	C	A	P	N	I	S	T		A	V	A
O	D	E	R			E	A	R		S	T	E	R	
T	A	P		R	I	N	G	M	A	S	T	E	R	S
T	H	A	M	E	S			A	N	E	R			
S	O	L	E	C	I	S	T		A	C	I	D	S	
		R	O	S	T	R	O	P	O	V	I	C	H	
M	I	A	M	I		R	I	M	E		I	D	E	O
O	N	E	A	L		A	C	E	S		N	I	N	E
B	A	R	N	S		P	E	N	T		G	E	T	S

BOOKS

THE OLDEST DEAD WHITE EUROPEAN MALES: And Other Reflections on the Classics

By Bernard Knox. 144 pages. $15.95. W. W. Norton & Co.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

THE title of Bernard Knox's stimulating new book is a bit of a tease. Since its author is a classicist and the director emeritus of Harvard's Center for Hellenic Studies in Washington, the reader anticipates an aggressive defense of ancient Greek culture against the multiculturalists and feminists who argue, not incorrectly, that the classical Greek polis, having been a sort of men's club based on a slave labor economy and the subjugation of women, appears today, in Knox's own words, an emblem of "reactionary conservatism" and of "enforced conformity."

Knox does mount such a defense, to be sure, particularly in the first of his three pieces, the title essay, "The Oldest Dead White European Males." But he is hardly combative about the issue. In fact, at moments he even clowns a little, translating Shelley's 1822 remark "We are all Greeks" into the modern advertising slogan "Greeks 'R' Us."

Knox also stresses the otherness of ancient Greek civilization, quoting from Louis MacNeice's poem "Autumn Journal":

And how one can imagine oneself
among them
I do not know;
It was all so unimaginably different
And all so long ago.

In the book's two other essays, he moves on to different, if related, concerns. In "The Walls of Thebes" he defines that most amorphous of concepts "the humanities" as a bundle of disciplines whose "typical medium of expression is the written word" and that have in common an emphasis on the past. Having accomplished that much, he then traces the growth of the humanities in ancient Greece and shows that "they were on the defensive then as they are now, that, then as now, they were vulnerable to the accusation that they posed questions but gave no definitive answers, that their effect was often unsettling, if not subversive, that they made their devotees unfit for real life — 'a mind unfinished,' said Pindar, 'and fed with scraps of a thousand virtues.'"

And in "The Continuity of Greek Culture," he explores how the distant past manifests itself in modern Greece, a culture that classicists normally shun.

From the experience of living there for a year, Knox concludes that while the people and "the look of the place" are not at all what one might expect from reading the classics, there is much that endures in the climate and the patterns of speech, if only one takes the trouble to feel and listen.

Still, it is the promise of its title that attracts one to this book. So what sticks in the reader's mind is Knox's defense of classical literature's relevance to the contemporary American scene. Aside from drawing attention to the obvious persistence of Greek mythology in modern culture, he writes that it is hard "to think of a historical work that is more multicultural than that of Herodotus."

And to the feminist argument that the treatment of women in Greek tragedy was simply a reinforcement of the dominant male ideology, he responds that such a conclusion overlooks the underlying subversiveness of the tragedians' message, which suggested "that in many cases the result of confining a wife to the house, the slaves and the children was to create a potentially dangerous, explosive force."

As cogent as this argument may be, there remains something pathetic about having to defend the relevance of a dramaturgy that stands firmly as the foundation of everything that has come after it in Western culture. One might as forcefully argue that the Old and New Testaments still infect our morality.

Knox is more effective in his introduction to "The Norton Book of Classical Literature" (just published by W. W. Norton; 886 pages; $29.95), of which anthology he is the editor.

Here, in an elegantly concise history of Greek and Roman literature, he is forced to examine why the Romans succeeded in uniting their empire where the Greeks had failed, and what this implied for the respective literatures of the two cultures. Such a discussion is considerably more pertinent to contemporary cultural conundrums than jumping up and down and crying out, Hey, Herodotus wrote about lots of different peoples!

But Knox's most eloquent claim for the relevance of the oldest dead white European males is his observation that they will always win in any free competition.

The Greeks "have stood the test of time, more than 2,000 years of it, and have become a basic element of our character, of our nature," he writes. "And, as the Roman poet Horace remarked, you may toss nature out with a pitchfork, but it will still come running back in."

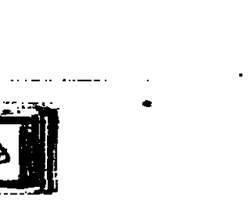
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

● **Federico Mayor Zaragoza**, director-general of Unesco, is reading "*Los Conjurados*" by Jorge Luis Borges.

"It is a continuous inspiration because of its reference to a future which I find extremely attractive. One of the last of the poems is fantastic in the way in which it depicts a different world based on solidarity and respect for different cultures and colors of skin."

(Barry James, IHT)



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CZECH REP.	00-420-00101	*GREECE	00-800-1311	LUXEMBOURG	0-800-0111	*SWEDEN	020-795-611
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